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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION
OF KANSAS.

Held in the Hall of Representatives, at Topeka,
Wednesday, September 3, and Thursday, September 4, 1890.

Price, 25 Cents.

GEO. W. CRANE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

1890.

Republican party, Kansas 29th convention
1890.

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OF THE

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Held in the Hall of Representatives, at Topeka,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, AND THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS:
GEO. W. CRANE, PUBLISHER.
1890.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

This is the first attempt to preserve in permanent form the proceedings of a political convention in Kansas, and it was undertaken and has been prosecuted under considerable difficulties. It is hoped, however, that a degree of success has been attained which will commend the work to the favor of all interested, and set an example which will be improved upon in the future. For such shortcomings as appear, indulgence must be asked, in consideration of the difficulty of recording the transactions of such a body, in session too short a time for a secretary or reporter to become acquainted, to any great extent, with the gentlemen taking part, and with more or less confusion prevailing at all times. The proceedings were reported throughout, and the whole compiled and arranged, by Mr. Alden S. Huling, of my office force.

TOPEKA, October 1, 1890.

GEO. W. CRANE.

REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL AND STATE CONVENTIONS IN KANSAS.

Republican party of Kansas organized at Osawatomie, May 18, 1859: Central Committee appointed.

Second Convention—Lawrence, August 3, 1859: To nominate Delegate to Congress.

Third—Topeka, October 12, 1859: To nominate Congressman and State ticket.

Fourth—Lawrence, April 11, 1860: To select delegates to National Convention, and nominate Presidential Electors.

Fifth—Topeka, May 22, 1861: To nominate Congressman. The State Committee, in response to a petition, nominated a State ticket, October 16, 1861, and it was voted for at the ensuing election; but the votes were not counted by the State Board of Canvassers, as there were no vacancies to be filled.

Sixth—Topeka, September 17, 1862: To nominate Congressman and State ticket. The State Committee, October 8, 1863, nominated a candidate for Chief Justice.

Seventh—Topeka, April 21, 1864: Delegates to National Convention.

Eighth—Topeka, September 8, 1864: Congressman, Presidential Electors, and State ticket.

Ninth—Topeka, September 5, 1866: Congressman and State ticket.

Tenth—Topeka, March 25, 1868: Delegates to National Convention.

Eleventh—Topeka, September 9, 1868: Congressman, Presidential Electors, and State ticket.

Twelfth—Topeka, September 8, 1870: Congressman and State ticket.

Thirteenth—Lawrence, February 21, 1872: Delegates to National Convention.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth—Topeka, September 4, 1872: State ticket. Lawrence, September 4, 1872: Congressman and Presidential Electors.

Sixteenth—Topeka, August 26, 1874: State ticket.

Seventeenth—Topeka, May 24, 1876: Delegates to National Convention.

Eighteenth—Topeka, August 16, 1876: Presidential Electors, State ticket. The State Committee, October 2, 1877, made nominations for Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor.

Nineteenth—Topeka, August 28, 1878: State ticket.

Twentieth—Topeka, March 31, 1880: Delegates to National Convention and Presidential Electors.

Twenty-first—Topeka, September 1, 1880: State ticket.

Twenty-second—Topeka, June 28, 1882: Four candidates for Congress, at Large.

Twenty-third—Topeka, August 9, 1882: State ticket.

Twenty-fourth—Topeka, April 29, 1884, Delegates to National Convention, and Presidential Electors at Large.

Twenty-fifth—Topeka, July 16, 1884: State ticket.

Twenty-sixth—Topeka, July 7, 1886: State ticket.

Twenty-seventh—Wichita, May 9, 1888: Delegates to National Convention and Presidential Electors at Large.

Twenty-eighth—Topeka, July 25, 1888: State ticket.

MUSIC AND DECORATIONS.

Marshall's Topeka Band, in full force, occupied the northwest corner of Representative Hall during the sitting of the twenty-ninth Republican State Convention, and performed a number of selections at the opening of the proceedings, and at intervals during the session.

A large equestrian portrait of Gen. Benjamin Harrison was placed in the rear of and above the presiding officer's station, and the front of the Chairman's and Clerk's desk were hung with trailing vines, and decorated with flowers, under the direction of Mrs. Wm. Higgins. Bouquets in vases upon the desks bore the cards of Mrs. B. F. Simpson and Mrs. E. J. Auter.

Original and appropriate songs by the Coyote Club, of Larned, consisting of F. D. Taylor, W. C. Hiltz, F. J. Mathias, J. G. Edwards and W. C. Edwards, enlivened and relieved the proceedings.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee for 1890 has established headquarters at southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Ninth street, Topeka, and organized as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. F. MOORE, Chairman, Butler county.

W. J. BUCHAN, Wyandotte county.

J. H. SMITH, Cherokee county.

C. F. JOHNSON, Jefferson county.

FRANK DANFORD, Ellis county.

A. REYNOLDS, Chautauqua county.

T. F. GARVER, Saline county.

MORTON ALBAUGH, Kingman county.

D. H. JOHNSON, Miami county.

L. S. SEARS, Clerk.

FRANK J. GUERNSEY, Stenographer.

NOTE.—For full list of State Central Committee, see conclusion of proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF KANSAS,
1890.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, 1890.

The twenty-ninth Republican State Convention of Kansas assembled in the Hall of Representatives, at Topeka, on Wednesday, September 3, 1890, and was called to order at 4:25 P. M., by HENRY BOOTH, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

The deliberations of the Convention were opened with prayer by the Rev. M. F. McKIRAHAN, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Topeka, as follows:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we desire at the beginning of the sessions of this Convention to acknowledge Thy sovereignty over us, Thy kindness toward us, and Thy claims upon us. We thank Thee for the good measure of prosperity which Thou hast vouchsafed to this our beloved State, for our material and moral progress and prosperity, and for the general welfare of the people. We thank Thee that Thou hast heard the prayers of our people, and hast so signally blessed them. We now ask Thy blessing upon our Nation, its President, and all in authority over us. We ask Thy blessing upon our Governor and all over us in the State. We ask Thy blessing upon our State institutions, especially upon our charitable institutions. Bless the poor, the afflicted, the unfortunate, among us. Relieve the distressed, provide for the needy, help the afflicted. Help us all to appreciate our privileges, and perform our duties. Bless this Convention in all its deliberations and conclusions, and grant that what is done here may be for the best interests of all the people, and the glory of Thy name, for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

The Chair directed the Secretary of the State Central Committee to read the call under which the Convention assembled, and it was read by BION S. HUTCHINS, Secretary, as follows:

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the third day of September, 1890, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., for the nomination of candidates for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Delegates to the Convention mentioned above shall be elected by county conventions duly called by the several County Republican Committees, under such rules and regulations as may be by them prescribed. The basis of apportionment of delegates to said State Convention will be one delegate at large for each county of the State, and one delegate for every 400 votes or fraction of

200 or more votes cast for EUGENE F. WARE for Elector at Large, in the election of 1888; under which rule delegates are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Delegates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Delegates.</i>
Allen	6	Linn	6
Anderson	6	Logan	3
Atchison	9	Lyon	9
Barber	3	Marion	7
Barton	4	Marshall	7
Bourbon	10	McPherson	7
Brown	8	Meade	2
Butler	8	Miami	6
Chase	4	Mitchell	5
Chautauqua	5	Montgomery	8
Cherokee	8	Morris	5
Cheyenne	3	Morton	2
Clark	2	Nemaha	7
Clay	6	Neosho	6
Cloud	7	Ness	3
Coffey	6	Norton	5
Comanche	2	Osage	10
Cowley	11	Osborne	5
Crawford	9	Ottawa	5
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	8	Phillips	5
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	9	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	4
Elk	5	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Finney	3	Riley	6
Ford	3	Rooks	4
Franklin	7	Rush	3
Garfield	2	Russell	3
Geary	4	Saline	7
Grant	2	Scott	2
Gove	2	Sedgwick	16
Graham	3	Seward	2
Gray	2	Shawnee	20
Greenwood	7	Sheridan	3
Greeley	2	Sherman	3
Hamilton	2	Smith	5
Harper	5	Stafford	3
Harvey	6	Stanton	2
Haskell	2	Stevens	2
Hodgeman	2	Sumner	10
Jackson	6	Thomas	3
Jefferson	7	Trego	2
Jewell	7	Wabaunsee	5
Johnson	6	Wallace	2
Kearny	2	Washington	9
Kingman	5	Wichita	2
Kiowa	2	Wilson	6
Labette	8	Woodson	4
Lane	2	Wyandotte	15
Leavenworth	9		
Lincoln	4	Total	564

The Secretaries of the several county conventions are instructed to forward to the undersigned Secretary, at Topeka, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of their several delegates, immediately upon the adjournment of the county conventions, said credentials to be received at Topeka not later than the evening of September 2d. From these credentials the Republican State Central Committee will prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee:

BION S. HUTCHINS,

Secretary.

HENRY BOOTH,

Chairman.

The Chair then announced that, as per the provisions of the call, the State Central Committee had prepared an official roster, which would be read by the Secretary. If there were any corrections to be made, delegates could rise in their places and announce them.

When Cheyenne county was reached, a delegate moved that the Secretary suspend the reading of the names of the delegates, and call the name of the county, with the number of delegates to which it is entitled.

Agreed to.

At the conclusion of the reading of the roll:

The Chair: Are there any other corrections? (After a pause) This is the official corrected roll, without a contest from any county except Morris county.

A delegate from Stafford county moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

The Chair: The Chair will state for the benefit of the gentleman from Stafford county, that one object in making this official roll was to avoid the necessity for a Committee on Credentials. It would take too long a time to examine the credentials of the 564 delegates entitled to seats here. If there are no contests, the adoption of this official roll does away with the necessity of any Committee on Credentials. If the Convention so desires, there need be no Committee on Credentials, except to consider these two cases.

A delegate from Neosho moved that the roll as corrected be the official roll, except as to Stafford county and Morris county.

Agreed to.

The official corrected roll of delegates is as follows:

ALLEN COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

T. S. StoverIola.

James Wakefield.....Humboldt.

H. B. AdamsMoran.

Chas. Nelson.....Savonburgh.

J. W. Wise.....Wise.

Chas. L. Knowlton...Geneva.

Twenty-ninth Republican State Convention.

ANDERSON COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

John A. Rankin.....Garnett.	James Knight.....Haskell.
T. J. Caldwell.....Harris.	J. P. Moore.....Welda.
J. A. Hargrave.....Garnett.	J. E. Calvert.....Greeley.

ATCHISON COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

W. R. Smith.....Atchison.	L. F. Randolph.....Pardee.
G. H. T. Johnson.....Atchison.	L. R. Spangler.....Muscotah.
David Baker.....Atchison.	B. F. Wallack.....Effingham.
H. M. G. Spencer.....Atchison.	Fred HartmanParnell.
James M. Chisam.....Atchison.	

BARBER COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

John McGregor.....Medicine Lodge.	C. H. Eldred.....Medicine Lodge.
James Stranathan.....Kiowa.	

BARTON COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

A. D. Butler.....Galatia.	John W. Howard.....Hoisington.
Ira F. Clark.....Hoisington.	A. W. Ward.....Great Bend.

BOURBON COUNTY.—TEN DELEGATES.

W. J. BawdenFt. Scott.	R. Haney.....Devon.
A. ClealFulton.	B. H. Goodno.....Bronson.
J. H. Crider.....Ft. Scott.	Henry Hall.....Ft. Scott.
J. Brenner.....Porterville.	A. J. Tanner.....Mapleton.
R. S. Gilfillan.....Gilfillan.	I. N. Ury.....Ft. Scott.

BROWN COUNTY.—EIGHT DELEGATES.

S. H. Johnson.....Hiawatha.	Thos. C. Honnell.....Everest.
I. S. Griswold.....Hiawatha.	J. W. Leibengood...Hiawatha.
Jesse Holt.....Baker.	H. P. Grinstead.....Morrill.
Wm. R. Honnell.....Horton.	

BUTLER COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

H. D. Hill.....Augusta.	R. F. Moore.....Benton.
F. W. Rash.....Douglass.	C. R. Noe.....Leon.
S. E. Black.....El Dorado.	J. M. Satterthwaite...Douglass.
Chas. Moore.....Benton.	W. A. Shannon.....Augusta.
W. S. Geisey.....Douglass.	

CHASE COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

W. G. MorganStrong City.	C. I. MauleStrong City.
J. W. McWilliams.....Cottonwood Falls.	W. M. Tomlinson....Elmdale.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

J. A. Constant.....Cedarvale.	Herbert Millert.....Niotaze.
Adrian Reynolds.....Sedan.	A. W. Finley.....Farmersburg.
H. J. Hendricks.....Elgin.	

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—EIGHT DELEGATES.

J. C. Atkinson.....Columbus.	J. P. Hartley.....Baxter Springs.
J. E. BrickousBaxter Springs.	W. S. NortonScammonville.
W. R. Cowley.....Columbus.	L. M. Pickering.....Columbus.
C. W. Daniels.....Baxter Springs.	J. P. Scoles.....Galena.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

J. O. Catlett.....Lawn Ridge. Geo. W. Murray.....Bird City.
A. M. BrenemanSt. Francis.

CLARK COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

Ben. E. Page.....Ashland. B. B. Bush.....Ashland.

CLAY COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

F. B. Dawes.....Clay Center. John A. Pogue.....Bala, Riley Co.
Bion S. Hutchins.....Clay Center. Burt Foote.....Clay Center.
T. O. Root.....Morganville. Theo. Ingersoll.....Broughton.

CLOUD COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

D. B. MooreJamestown. E. E. Swearngin.....Concordia.
J. H. Brierly.....Glasco. W. S. Scott.....Concordia.
W. S. Crump.....Clyde. C. W. McDonald.....Concordia.
A. B. Fry.....Miltonvale.

COFFEY COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

T. N. Bell.....Burlington. F. S. Mauck.....Strawn.
J. W. Hammond.....Waverly. Stephen Ogden.....Lebo.
J. H. Hanna.....Halls Summit. John M. Quiggle.....LeRoy.

COMANCHE COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

J. B. Kirkland.....Coldwater. W. D. Weller.....Coldwater.

COWLEY COUNTY.—ELEVEN DELEGATES.

T. W. Eckert.....Arkansas City. P. W. Smith.....Winfield.
F. W. Miller.....Arkansas City. E. D. Buck.....Winfield.
J. D. Guthrie.....Arkansas City. Wm. Stiff.....Maple City.
C. R. Mitchell.....Geuda Springs. H. R. Branson.....Dexter.
James McLain.....Winfield. John Parsons.....Burden.
A. Q. Thompson.....Rock.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

Geo. W. Pye.....Cherokee. John R. Lindburg...Pittsburg.
M. C. Kelley.....Mulberry Grove. Frank Robb.....Girard.
Geo. E. Cole.....Girard. Ed. Van Gundy.....Pittsburg.
P. P. Campbell.....Pittsburg. Oscar Schaeffer.....Girard.
John M. Goff.....Walnut.

DECATUR COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

C. Borin.....Oberlin. W. T. S. May.....Oberlin.
C. E. Chandler.....Oberlin. A. P. Coppage.....Norcatatur.

DICKINSON COUNTY.—EIGHT DELEGATES.

R. Waring.....Abilene. W. McK. Merrifield..Abilene.
A. M. Crary.....Herington. P. L. Jennings.....Chapman.
J. S. Hollinger.....Chapman. T. E. Dewey.....Abilene.
M. H. Bert.....Abilene. J. A. Hopkins.....Solomon City.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

C. Leland, jr.....Troy. J. B. Gibson.....Troy.
Phil. Kelley.....White Cloud. J. S. Long.....Severance.
Sol. Miller.....Troy. F. H. Drenning.....Wathena.
S. L. Ryan.....Severance.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

J. L. Bristow.....Lawrence.	Geo. Haas.....Willow Springs.
J. M. Newlin.....Lawrence.	C. C. James.....Lawrence.
A. L. Cox.....Lawrence.	J. H. Pierson.....Lawrence.
F. W. Read.....Lawrence.	W. C. Spangler.....Lawrence.
Wm. Black.....Baldwin City.	

EDWARDS COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

H. F. Best.....Kinsley.	E. P. Ott.....Kinsley.
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ELK COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

Tom. C. Copeland....Longton.	Gust. Anderson.....Busby.
Geo. C. Armstrong...Moline.	Thos. P. Hawkins...Grenola.
Marion H. Robinson..Fall River.	

ELLIS COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

Frank Danford.....Hays City.	C. J. Bascom.....Ellis.
Barney Martin.....Martin.	

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

F. B. Gordenier.....Ellsworth.	A. N. McLennan....Ellsworth.
R. T. Leavitt.....Wilson.	S. H. Thomas.....Ellsworth.

FINNEY COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

J. A. Patton.....Garden City.	G. L. Miller.....Garden City.
A. Sabin.....Garden City.	

FORD COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

J. M. Burson.....Ford.	L. Sims.....Dodge City.
John Groendyke.....Dodge City.	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

George T. Anthony...Ottawa.	Wm. Shiras.....Ottawa.
T. D. Grimes.....Ottawa.	J. W. Brinkerhoff...Pomona.
A. Franklin.....Ottawa.	J. M. Mechem.....Norwood.
Geo. Washburn.....Ottawa.	

GARFIELD COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

O. W. Crow.....Ravanna.	G. M. Goff.....Ravanna.
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GEARY COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

G. F. Little.....Junction City.	C. B. Stebbins.....Junction City.
W. C. Moore.....Junction City.	A. B. Spessard.....Junction City.

GRANT COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

H. E. Evans.....Ulysses.	Geo. W. Perry.....Ulysses.
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GOVE COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

R. C. Bohn.....Gove City.	I. T. Purcell.....Grainfield.
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GRAHAM COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

James Justis.....Hill City.	J. R. Hawkins.....Hill City.
J. H. Heaton.....Millbrook.	

GRAY COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

N. B. Klaine.....Cimarron.	J. W. Brokaw.....Montezuma.
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GREELEY COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

W. M. Glenn.....Tribune. F. S. White.....Horace.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

A. Baker.....Toronto. J. F. Hoffman.....Eureka.
D. Baughman.....Lamont. E. Mahan.....Hiawatha.
D. B. Fuller.....Eureka. C. W. Reich.....Eureka.
Ed. L. Gould.....Star.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

W. H. Olmstead.....Syracuse. M. C. Boggs.....Coolidge.

HARPER COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

S. W. Anderson.....Attica. R. P. Ray.....Harper.
J. W. Glidewell.....Ruella. F. R. Zacharias.....Harper.
R. P. McCulloch.....Anthony.

HARVEY COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

Albert L. Johnston.....Newton. J. A. Welsh.....Burrton.
John E. Frazier.....Halstead. William McDowell.....Newton.
Glenn Woods.....Walton. J. H. McNair.....Halstead.

HASKELL COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

W. H. Hussey.....Santa Fé. J. J. Miller.....Santa Fé.

HODGEMAN COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

T. S. Haun.....Jetmore. P. N. Zahner.....Marena.

JACKSON COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

A. Plum.....Circleville. W. Parmenter.....Holton.
J. W. Pettijohn.....Hoyt. J. E. Hoagland.....Whiting.
L. P. Paddock.....Netawaka. J. H. Johnson.....Holton.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

A. Stone.....Williamstown. Joseph Haynes.....Newman.
Ben. Wellman.....Osawkie. R. K. McCartney.....Valley Falls.
J. M. Kios.....Meriden. E. U. Bond.....McLouth.
Frank Stark.....Perry.

JEWELL COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

W. D. Cook.....Salem. R. U. Malleroy.....Ezbon.
Ira F. Hodson.....Burr Oak. Thos. Shuler.....Lovewell.
A. L. Marks.....Jewell City. John Young.....Formosa.
D. J. Vance.....Mankato.

JOHNSON COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

J. B. Armstrong.....Gardner. F. R. Lanter.....Olathe.
J. W. Crooks.....Morse. F. R. Ogg.....Olathe.
L. W. Breyfogle.....Lenexa. C. W. Marston.....Cedar Junction.

KEARNY COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

Ed. P. Williams.....Hartland. E. W. Keep.....Hartland.

KINGMAN COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

F. E. Gillett.....Kingman. T. A. Russell.....Belmont.
Harry Gillen.....Kingman. M. F. Young.....New Murdock.
Simon Leist.....Nashville.

KIOWA COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

Will. Henderson.....Greensburg. Will. McCord.....Greensburg.

LABETTE COUNTY.—EIGHT DELEGATES.

G. W. Hawk.....Parsons. J. H. Morrison.....Oswego.
 I. W. French.....Parsons. W. F. Thrall.....Mound Valley.
 W. W. Cranston.....Parsons. J. H. Crichton.....Chetopa.
 L. S. Crum.....Oswego. S. Hileman.....Edna.

LANE COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

V. H. Grinstead.....Dighton. C. E. Lobdell.....Dighton.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

J. J. Baker.....Linwood. D. E. Mundy.....Linwood.
 James Hardin.....Leavenworth. W. B. Townsend.....Leavenworth.
 Arthur Folger.....Leavenworth. L. L. Terwilliger.....Lansing.
 E. G. Krezdorn.....Leavenworth. J. S. VanWinkle.....Pleasant Ridge.
 Wm. Hymen.....Tonganoxie.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

Frank Petrie.....Beverly. W. W. Evans.....Barnard.
 Grant Crawford.....Lincoln. P. J. Hellar.....Sylvan Grove.

LINN COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

R. W. Blue.....Pleasanton. A. J. Jackson.....Prescott.
 J. V. Donaldson.....La Cygne. Robert Kincaid.....Mound City.
 F. P. Dobyns.....Farlinville. James Tyson.....Goodrich.

LOGAN COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

J. K. Hupp.....Russell Springs. K. E. Wilcockson....Oakley.
 A. C. Sims.....Winona.

LYON COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

F. M. Chaffee.....Wyckoff. W. H. Mapes.....Bitler.
 D. W. Eastman.....Emporia. J. B. Moon.....Emporia.
 A. Hurlburt.....Emporia. D. Owen.....Emporia.
 A. E. Jaquith.....Americus. J. H. Ray.....Bitler.
 M. W. Stratton.....Reading.

MARION COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

J. N. Currens.....Peabody. M. A. Jordan.....Peabody.
 M. H. Dawson.....Peabody. G. H. Rood.....Peabody.
 F. L. Frazer.....Marion. Thos. Morrison.....Florence.
 O. Jolliffe.....Peabody.

MARSHALL COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

A. E. Parks.....Marysville. Frank Thompson...Irving.
 M. A. Brawley.....Frankfort. C. L. Burtis.....Waterville.
 A. W. Kirkwood.....Marysville. Dr. Curtis.....Frankfort.
 R. S. Craft.....Blue Rapids City.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

J. D. Milliken.....McPherson. Jeff. Tourney.....McPherson.
 S. G. Mead.....McPherson. Eben Carlson.....Lindsborg.
 Aug. Ringwald.....Lindsborg. E. C. Tyler.....Canton.
 C. C. Wedel.....Mound Ridge.

MEADE COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

W. F. Casteen.....Meade. C. S. Rockey.....Meade.

MIAMI COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

J. M. BryanPaola. D. H. Johnson.....Paola.
J. M. DeBall.....Paola. J. B. Remington.....Osawatomie.
W. M. Fleharty.....La Cygne. Dennis Shepherd....Paola.

MITCHELL COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

A. H. Ellis.....Beloit. I. D. YoungBeloit.
B. R. Glidden.....Scottsville. Ira Foote.....Simpson.
V. H. Branch.....Cawker City.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—EIGHT DELEGATES.

J. P. Spencer.....Independence. R. B. Handley.....Cherryvale
J. A. MooreHavana. O. F. Carson.....Cherryvale
S. H. Piper.....Elk City. D. C. KroneLay.
E. P. ToddCherryvale. D. McTaggart.....Liberty.

MORRIS COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

J. N. Barber.....Council Grove. D. S. McClain.....Dwight.
J. W. Evans.....Wilsey. J. B. Showers.....Dunlap.
M. L. Kennedy.....White City.

MORTON COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

D. H. Gilson.....Viroqua. W. L. WalkerRichfield.

NEMAHA COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

J. E. Corwin.....Sabetha. G. W. Myrick.....Capioma.
C. C. K. ScovilleSeneca. Ira F. Collins.....Sabetha.
R. M. Emery.....Seneca. C. W. Hunt.....Corning.
W. J. Bailey.....Baileyville.

NEOSHO COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

R. N. Allen.....Chanute. E. J. KenneyOsage Mission.
J. M. Allen.....Erie. D. M. KennedyChanute.
J. H. FisherChanute. W. P. Hazen.....Erie.

NESS COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

C. P. LynnNess City. R. O. Elting.....Kansada.
J. M. Nuttle.....Utica.

NORTON COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

Amos Butler.....Clayton. O. A. Fuller.....Almena.
R. E. WhiteClayton. J. C. Cornell.....Edmond.
Hugh McCredie.....Clayton.

OSAGE COUNTY.—TEN DELEGATES.

W. W. Miller.....Osage City. H. A. SheldonBurlingame.
H. C. Cates.....Fairfax. L. E. Finch.....Burlingame.
Levi Ford.....Burlingame. C. S. BriggsCarbondale.
J. A. McNabbOlivet. R. A. MillerLyndon.
J. C. Rankin.....Quenemo.

OSBORNE COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

J. W. Huff.....Downs.	O. H. GregoryMt. Ayr.
Wm. Braden.....Alton.	P. H. Kenyon.....Corinth.
C. W. Landis.....Osborne.	

OTTAWA COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

A. P. Riddle.....Minneapolis.	I. W. Lyons.....Minneapolis.
Chas. Shultice.....Verdi.	Geo. Mackenzie.....Minneapolis.
W. W. Walker.....Minneapolis.	

PAWNEE COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

W. C. Hiltz.....Larned.	J. F. Whitney.....Larned.
W. P. Peter.....Larned.	

PHILLIPS COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

J. M. McNay.....Phillipsburg.	C. W. Hull.....Kirwin.
W. H. Martin.....Kirwin.	W. A. Reeder.....Logan.
Chas. O. Wilcox.....Long Island.	

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

A. H. Knecht.....Louisville.	E. Nason.....Springside.
J. A. Johnson.....Randolph.	James McCallister...Myers Valley.
G. F. Anderson.....St. Marys.	Dan. Brown.....Onaga.
S. Fee.....Wamego.	

PRATT COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

J. Q. A. Shives.....Iuka.	C. F. Warren.....Pratt.
C. DeHart.....Coats.	R. Q. Whitman.....Pratt.

RAWLINS COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

F. D. Hensley.....Atwood.	J. V. Cooper.....Atwood.
J. R. Sedgwick.....McDonald.	W. F. Heinaman.....Atwood.

RENO COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

George Avery.....Avery.	T. T. Taylor.....Hutchinson.
R. M. Easley.....Hutchinson.	E. S. Handy.....Hutchinson.
E. W. Elliott.....Nickerson.	Eli Payne.....Hutchinson.
J. E. Eaton.....Arlington.	H. C. Core.....Hutchinson.
H. W. Gleason.....Hutchinson.	

REPUBLIC COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

J. F. Close.....Belleville.	Thos. Arbutnot....Cuba.
W. H. Pilkenton.....Belleville.	Gomer T. Davies....Republic City.
J. F. Stutesman.....Belleville.	A. D. Wilson.....Scandia.
J. W. Shackelford.....Belleville.	

RICE COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

R. F. Bond.....Sterling.	Dave Birney.....Chase.
Clark Conkling.....Lyons.	J. H. Ricksecker....Sterling.
Geo. DeWeese.....Sterling.	J. W. Lane.....Little River.

RILEY COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

E. B. Purcell.....Manhattan.	Robert J. Huey.....Ogden.
J. W. Blachly.....Leonardville.	William Gordon.....Bala.
Lewis Laffin.....Leonardville.	William Burgoyne...Manhattan.

ROOKS COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

Albert Teele.....Stockton.	Geo. Benedick.....Plainville.
E. F. Randall.....Stockton.	S. I. Cleveland.....Zurich.

RUSH COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

J. W. Edwards.....La Crosse.	A. C. Lippert.....La Crosse.]
Frank Smith.....La Crosse.	

RUSSELL COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

O. L. Atherton.....Russell.	C. H. Kellogg.....Russell.
C. M. Harshbarger...Lucas.	

SALINE COUNTY.—SEVEN DELEGATES.

P. Q. Bond.....Salina.	R. B. Ingraham.....Brookville.
N. F. Ethel.....Salina.	J. W. Willis.....Gypsum City.
T. F. Garver.....Salina.	W. A. Murphey.....New Cambria.
J. A. Lackey.....Falun.	

SCOTT COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

L. L. Bingaman.....Scott City.	W. A. Thomson.....Scott City.
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SEDGWICK COUNTY.—SIXTEEN DELEGATES.

O. H. Bentley.....Wichita.	Stephen Johns.....Mt. Hope.
Dwight Beach.....Valley Center.	M. M. Murdock.....Wichita.
Newt. Bridgeman....Minneha.	J. H. Mercer.....Wichita.
Emmett CallahanWichita.	A. W. Oliver.....Wichita.
H. L. Gordon.....Wichita.	C. E. Peairs.....Anness.
Thomas Glover.....Wichita.	T. N. Tricky.....Mulvane.
A. T. Green.....Waco.	F. J. Zeller.....Cheney.
H. D. Heiserman.....Wichita.	R. D. Seaman.....Wichita.

SEWARD COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

C. Coomer.....Liberal.	J. F. Van Voorhis...Springfield.
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SHAWNEE COUNTY.—TWENTY DELEGATES.

Chas. Curtis.....North Topeka.	J. B. McAfee.....Topeka.
M. T. Campbell.....North Topeka.	W. E. Sterne.....Topeka.
W. H. Cheney.....North Topeka.	A. C. Sherman.....Rossville.
G. H. Evans.....Topeka.	F. M. Stahl.....Auburn.
A. M. Fuller.....Topeka.	Cary Snyder.....Dover.
R. U. Farnsworth....Richland.	A. K. Rodgers.....Topeka.
J. K. Hudson.....Topeka.	E. B. Whaley.....Topeka.
Edward Hawes.....Topeka.	James Ramsey.....Topeka.
Peter Heil.....Vidette.	B. F. Van Horn.....North Topeka.
H. Lieurance.....Tecumseh.	S. G. Watkins.....Topeka.

SHERIDAN COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

M. A. Chambers.....Hoxie.	M. F. Vandiver.....Selden.
H. M. Worley.....Hoxie.	

SHERMAN COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

John E. Bagley.....Goodland.	H. E. Don Carlos.....Goodland.
W. F. Federman.....Goodland.	

SMITH COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

Lair Dean.....Cora.	L. V. Morton.....Lebanon.
W. R. Bennett.....Jacksonburg.	C. E. McNallLebanon.
J. S. McDowell.....Smith Center.	

STAFFORD COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

T. F. Halveson.....Stafford.	C. D. Shrader.....Stafford.
L. McFadden.....Stafford.	Geo. W. C. Shutter...St. John.

STANTON COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

J. A. Webster.....Johnson City.	D. P. Morrison.....Falkenstein.
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STEVENS COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

L. J. Pettijohn.....Hugoton.	Theo. BotkinSpringfield.
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SUMNER COUNTY.—TEN DELEGATES.

W. M. MasseyOxford.	R. F. NugentMilan.
J. W. Haughey.....Wellington.	A. T. Ball.....Caldwell.
G. W. BaileyWellington.	R. T. SimonsCaldwell.
S. DixonArgonia.	Will T. Walker.....Wellington.
C. M. Keiger.....Conway Springs.	J. C. Thomson.....Wellington.

THOMAS COUNTY.—THREE DELEGATES.

W. S. WillcoxonColby.	M. L. Lacey.....Colby.
Thomas Huey.....Colby.	

TREGO COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

Edward Griffith.....Ellis.	George Baker.....Wakeeney.
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WABAUNSEE COUNTY.—FIVE DELEGATES.

J. W. Core.....Eskridge.	George Younker.....Eskridge.
T. M. Benedict.....Wabaunsee.	James Carroll.....Alma.
W. B. Small.....Maple Hill.	

WALLACE COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

W. O. MeierSharon Springs.	A. T. QuickSharon Springs.
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.—NINE DELEGATES.

B. T. Spradling.....Greenleaf.	M. O. ReitzelBarnes.
J. B. Besack.....Washington.	E. G. Whetstone.....Washington.
S. H. Hamilton.....Washington.	S. B. Percival.....Haddam.
A. H. Scott.....Chepstow.	G. M. ParksWashington.
J. A. Branson.....Clifton.	

WICHITA COUNTY.—TWO DELEGATES.

H. A. Platt.....Leoti.	Chas. S. Triplett.....Leoti.
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WILSON COUNTY.—SIX DELEGATES.

J. T. Cooper.....Coyville.	J. G. BeasleyFredonia.
S. S. Kirkpatrick.....Fredonia.	R. N. Richardson....Altoona.
A. J. Mannen.....Fredonia.	Adolph Bauman.....Neodesha.

WOODSON COUNTY.—FOUR DELEGATES.

O. S. Woodyard.....Neosho Falls.	D. PhillipsYates Center.
J. B. PrutzmanVernon.	J. J. PuckettMiddletown.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY.—FIFTEEN DELEGATES.

W. H. Bridgens.....Kansas City, Kas.	W. L. McKinney.....Kansas City, Kas.
Philo M. Clark.....Bonner Springs.	Isaac P. Moore.....Quindaro.
H. M. Downs.....Kansas City, Kas.	Corvin Patterson.....Kansas City, Kas.
A. Flick.....Kansas City, Kas.	T. C. RussellKansas City, Kas.
R. W. Hilliker.....Kansas City, Kas.	B. L. StineRosedale.
W. F. JaquithKansas City, Kas.	J. H. Work.....Kansas City, Kas.
J. M. Asher.....Argentine.	G. W. Toothaker.....Rosedale.
J. W. Moore.....Kansas City, Kas.	

Mr. L. E. FINCH, of Osage county: I desire to place before this Convention, as its Temporary Chairman, W. R. SMITH, of Atchison county.

Mr. T. F. GARVER, of Saline county: At the request of many delegates of this Convention, I desire to place before this Convention, for Temporary Chairman, the name of a gentleman who has distinguished himself among young Republicans. That the delegates may have a choice, I name for Temporary Chairman F. B. DAWES, of Clay county.

Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of Franklin county: I move you, sir, that the roll of counties be called, and that the chairman of each delegation rise and announce the vote.

Agreed to.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: Before we proceed to a vote for Temporary Chairman, I move that the delegates present from each county be permitted to cast the vote of the full delegations.

Agreed to, by unanimous consent.

On motion, T. F. HALVESON, of Stafford county, was made Assistant Secretary *pro tem*.

The Secretary announced the result of the vote as follows:

For Mr. SMITH, 412.

For Mr. DAWES, 145.

The Chair appointed as a committee to escort Mr. SMITH to the Speaker's desk: R. W. HILLIKER, of Wyandotte; J. K. HUDSON, of Shawnee; T. F. GARVER, of Saline.

The Chair presented Mr. SMITH, who, at the conclusion of the applause with which he was greeted, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am profoundly sensible of the distinguished compliment which you have paid me, by this call from the ranks to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this great Convention, composed of intelligent and patriotic Republicans, who have come here in a spirit of harmony to nominate candidates and to proclaim a platform which will do honor to this great State, which but a short

time ago cast 82,000 majority for BENJAMIN HARRISON (applause) and the eternal principles of the Republican party, cherished and maintained by ABRAHAM LINCOLN (applause), JAMES A. GARFIELD and ULYSSES S. GRANT — principles which, next to the principles of the Christian religion, have done more to benefit and ennoble the human race than anything of which the world has ever known. (Long and loud applause.)

I know that it is a pleasure and satisfaction to the people of this great State to again be afforded an opportunity to do honor to the chief magistrate of this commonwealth, who, like a true soldier, so nobly led us through the last political conflict, and, emerging from the smoke and confusion of the fight, planted our banner in triumph at the very apex of the Republican column of States, where it now floats, the pride and glory of the party throughout the Nation.

We shall be met again by our ancient enemy, the Democracy; but I have not been advised that it has any new, strange or startling revelations to make, which will benefit the people. It is a matter of surprise that this party has not long since confessed that its stale claims upon the votes of the people were barred by the statute of limitations. (Laughter and applause.)

And again, we will be confronted by a new and untried party, full of wild and chimerical schemes of legislation in the alleged interests of the people. The hostility of this party to our own will be aggravated and inflamed by the hot breath of the demagogue, that can only be compared to the blasting winds of summer, which have no mission in this world but to shrivel up and destroy the kindly fruits of the earth.

We are here to reaffirm our allegiance to the Republican party; to say again to the American working man that he should be protected in the dignity of his toil; to applaud the efforts of Kansas' favorite statesman, JAMES G. BLAINE (applause), in his endeavors to revive our trade with the South American countries, and to wrest it from the monarchical countries of Europe; to say to THOMAS B. REED, Speaker of the House of Representatives, "You are a hero! and we have viewed with satisfaction the lesson you have taught to nullifiers and obstructionists, to the effect that the Rebellion closed in 1865;" to say to the veterans of the late war, "You can have anything you want." (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I will no longer occupy your time. This is a business meeting. What is your further pleasure?

It was moved that T. F. HALVESON, of Stafford county, and J. E. HOAGLAND, of Jackson county, be Temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

Agreed to.

Mr. J. K. HUDSON, of Shawnee county, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of one member from each Judicial District.

Mr. E. B. BUCK, of Cowley county: I think the committee is too large. I understand the resolutions are already written and prepared. I move, as a sub-

stitute, that the committee consist of one from each Congressional District. I think this will be enough to ratify the resolutions.

The question was put, on the adoption of the substitute, and it was lost.

The original motion was then agreed to.

Mr. A. H. ELLIS, of Mitchell county, moved the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, to consist of fifteen members.

Agreed to.

A delegate from Greeley county moved the appointment of a Committee on Rules and Order of Business, to consist of one from each Congressional District.

Mr. L. E. FINCH, of Osage county, moved to amend, that the committee consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Chair.

A delegate from Wyandotte county moved to amend the amendment, so as to make the committee consist of one from each Judicial District.

The question was put on the amendment to the amendment, and it was lost.

The question was then put on the amendment, to make the committee consist of fifteen members, and it was lost.

The original motion, for a committee of one from each Congressional District, was then agreed to.

Mr. EMMETT CALLAHAN, of Wichita, moved that a Committee on Credentials, to consist of three members, be appointed.

Agreed to.

A telegram from L. L. BINGAMAN and W. A. THOMPSON, delegates from Scott county, was then read, asking that E. E. HUBBELL be authorized to cast the vote of Scott county in the Convention.

On motion, the request was granted.

Moved that the Convention take a recess of twenty minutes.

Lost.

It being announced that Hon. WM. A. PHILLIPS was in the

room, loud calls were made for that gentleman, who came forward, amid loud applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Kansas Republican Convention:

It gives me great pleasure to-day to be with you, and to meet with the representatives of the State assembled in convention. I have witnessed many of the State Republican Conventions, although not those of the last few years, and I remember the convention which met at Osawatomie and framed the first platform of the Republican party of the State. The men who figured in that convention were men who had figured prominently in the Free State party, thus merged into the Republican, and I remember particularly when my friend HORACE GREELEY came down to take part in the original organization of the party in Kansas. To-day the Republican party of this State occupies a proud position, which is secured to it by the fact in its history, that this State gave birth to the Republican party of the Nation. (Applause.) The history of Kansas is firmly interwoven with the history of the Republican party. Kansas gave the impulse, and Kansas stamped upon the flag that you carry the principles which have given life, character and history to Republicanism.

I wish to recall, in the few moments that I shall occupy to-day, the great history and achievements of that party. During the last twenty-five years, that party has written in the history of this country the most glorious record made by any party that ever existed. (Applause.) That party was formed to be the defender of human rights; that party became the champion of the down-trodden and the weak. That party was formed for the express purpose of protecting the rights of the working man. That party, in its impulse and in its history, has made a glorious record for human rights, for Republican liberty, and for progress in every direction. I would say to the Republicans of this State, represented here to-day, that Kansas and the country expect from our party a continuance of the work that has made up that record. Kansas and the country expect that Republicans will not sit idly down at the foot of the grand monument they have built to good government, but that, remembering the glory of the past, they will go forward to greater achievements for popular liberty.

There are now, throughout the country, murmurings among the people. I do not say that all these murmurings are well founded. I do not say that all complaints are just. But when there is a grievance, it is the express mission of the Republican party to right it. I say it is the express mission of the Republican party, and more: it is the duty of the Republican party, and the privilege of the Republican party, to stand for the people, to grasp the Republican standard, and place it in the front of the march of human progress and liberty in this nineteenth century. (Applause.) The duty of the Republican party is to act for the people, in an intelligent way.

Kansas is full of soldiers, and they have claims not only on the party but the country. Whatever has heretofore been promised to them must be made good. The Republican party has said, in the platform that carried it to glorious victory two years ago, that it was in favor of service pensions. I had the honor to represent a part of the State in the Congress of the United States when the arrearages

of pensions bill was pending. It was said that bill would bankrupt the Government, would beggar the treasury. When the bill became a law, our surplus was forty or fifty millions. When two hundred and eighty millions had been paid out, under its provisions, the surplus was three hundred millions. (Applause.) Such distributions do not impoverish: they all come back again. I wish to say here, in addition, that, in responding to and redressing the grievances complained of by the Alliance men and the farmers, it is proper to remember that most of these Alliance men are Republicans. We claim to-day, that those members of the Farmers' Alliance who have been Republicans are really so still; in their hearts they are with us. I wish to say to every Republican temporarily alienated, you belonged to the Republican party because it was the party of fair play; and I want every Republican speaker on this floor, and every Republican in this State, to be ready at all times to welcome them back and remind them that the old party is the one to be depended on. (Loud applause.)

I did not rise to inflict a speech upon you. I am here to rejoice with the Republicans of Kansas that the party has a history so grand that time can never blot out its glorious record. Until men forget the principles on which this great Government was founded, or until freedom and liberty cease to stir men's hearts, or these words become meaningless, its history can never be blotted out. (Applause.) I arose only to give you a few earnest words in reference to the present condition of the party and the duty devolving on its members, and to say to you that I confidently expect your action here will be in perfect accord with the record of the party in the past. When the election occurs in November, I hope the Republican party in this State will give a glorious account of itself, and maintain Kansas in the front rank among the States. (Long and loud applause.)

In response to loud and repeated calls, Hon. WEBB MCNALL came forward, greeted with applause from all parts of the hall, and being introduced by the Chair, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

It has been customary in Kansas for our friends, the enemy, to defeat us in the months of June, July, August, September and October; but in the month of November we always manage to outcount them—and fairly too. (Laughter and applause.) We are going to do it this fall, and we are going to do it thoroughly. (Applause.) I have attended a good many Republican conventions, and can say of this one what was said by the Irishman who had been in the country twelve years. He declared on the glorious day of independence that he had attended more than forty fourth of Julys in the past twelve years, and this was the greatest one of all. (Laughter and applause.)

When I glance over this great body of Republicans, I am satisfied there is no doubt about the result this fall. The majority may not be eighty-two thousand, as it is an off year, but it will be large enough for all practical purposes. Only a few days ago a so-called "People's Convention" met in this hall. There were assembled at that time Knights of Labor, Alliance men, Single Tax men, and I know not what else, gathered together in one body here, to make an unholy combination, the sole object of which was to defeat the Republican

party this fall. How can there be any legitimate combination between the parties who met here at that time? Between Alliance men, ninety-nine out of one hundred of whom belong to the producing classes—tillers of the soil—who work from twelve to fifteen hours six days out of each week, who desire better prices for what they raise; and between the Knights of Labor, nineteen-twentieths of whom I might say are the employés of corporations, who desire shorter hours, more pay, lower prices for what they have to buy from these same Alliance producers? How there can be any legitimate combination between two such elements, whose interests lie in directly opposite directions, I am unable to fathom. The only object they can have is, to beat the best party in the United States—the party that is in favor of the poor man, in favor of the laboring man.

Why, in some of the reformers' conventions of this State they are resolving against trusts. They do not seem to know that there is a law, placed on the statute books by a Republican Legislature, against trusts. These parties mostly resemble the Democratic party, in one respect at least: they always camp one day behind the Republican party. They remind me more than anything else of a Johnny Reb. that was captured down in Georgia in front of Atlanta, during Sherman's march to the sea. He was brought before the Union captain and asked, "Who is in command of your forces?" He said, "Gen. Sherman." When asked, "Gen. Sherman! how can that be?" he answered, "Why, whenever Sherman's army moves, we do." (Laughter and applause.) This is the condition of our friends, the enemy, in the State of Kansas.

You have heard a large, loud and distinct noise from the western part of the State, about what these people are going to do this fall. Just such a noise has come from the same individuals on similar occasions before. None of these individuals have lost their voices; they howl like coyotes. Two years ago the Republicans were frightened. It is a good thing sometimes to become frightened. The more we are frightened the larger the majority. (Applause.) Let us face the enemy now, and not lie down and let them walk over us. Let us force the fighting, and carry the war into Africa. (Applause.)

Hon. LEWIS HANBACK, being called for, was presented by the Chairman, amid applause, and said:

To be called, if but for a moment, before so grand an assembly as this, is to fill the heart with satisfaction, to overflowing. As I look into the faces of these men who for years and years, many of them for thirty years, have marched beneath the banner of Republicanism, I rejoice in my heart this day that I am a Republican. (Applause.) As I look into the faces of this grand assemblage of men, my mind goes back to the early days of my boyhood, when, but seventeen, I marched and shouted for Fremont and Dayton. When looking into the sky I saw not only the flag of my country floating there, but streamers with those names upon them, flying in the blue above, proclaiming to all the world the birth of a new party.

Since that time the banner of the republic has been carried by that party. In war and in peace it has kept step to the music of the Union. Always obe-

dient to the public will, it has bowed only to the judgment of loyalty. In its councils no traitor ever had a place, and the voice of treason was stricken dumb at its command. From Sumpter to Appomattox, it was the party that gave strength to you and to me; to the women who remained at home to pray for your welfare and for mine, and to the men who did their part in sustaining us in the field.

Every line of the legislation upon our statute books in which we now pride ourselves, was placed there by the Republican party for the advancement of the well being of the people, and the perpetuity of the grandest republic that ever graced the world.

I am a Republican, because it is the party of progress; because wherever it holds its councils there abide love and loyalty, vice flees, and the demon of rum goes howling to the Democratic camp. (Applause.) I am for the Republican party, because its leaders are falsely assailed—assailed by men unfit to loosen the latches of their shoes; assailed while striving with all their energy to build up the institutions of the country. I am for the Republican party, because, by its power and through its influence, I expect to rejoice in the fullness of that day, the rays of whose morning sun already gild the eastern sky, when the flag of Sumpter, made doubly glorious and beautiful at Appomattox, dyed in the red blood of my countrymen, shall be honored in Mississippi as in Kansas (applause); when in South Carolina every citizen of the republic may stand without fear or favor, and pronounce the sentiments that spring from his heart without threat or danger.

The day will come, and is now here, when the voice raised by you will increase in volume; when the example of obedience to law and love of country, set forth in the magnificent majority your presence so well assures, will be repeated from every part of this broad land, and all men will worship at the altar of country, redeemed and purified by the loyalty of the men of Kansas and the nation. (Loud applause.)

Committees were announced by the Chair, as follows:

Committee on Resolutions.—J. K. Hudson, of Shawnee county, third district, chairman; first district, R. K. McCartney, of Jefferson; second, B. F. Wallack, of Atchison; fourth, Geo. T. Anthony, of Franklin; fifth, J. W. Hammond, of Coffey; sixth, E. Van Gundy, of Crawford; seventh, R. N. Allen, of Neosho; eighth, W. McK. Merrifield, of Dickinson; ninth, R. M. Easley, of Reno; tenth, J. B. Remington, of Miami; eleventh, L. M. Pickering, of Cherokee; twelfth, G. M. Parks, of Washington; thirteenth, C. R. Mitchell, of Cowley; fourteenth, C. M. Harshbarger, of Russell; fifteenth, A. L. Marks, of Jewell; sixteenth, T. S. Haun, of Hodgeman; seventeenth, W. A. Reeder, of Phillips; eighteenth, O. H. Bentley, of Sedgwick; nineteenth, W. M. Massey, of Sumner; twentieth, C. D. Shrader, of Stafford; twenty-first, F. B. Dawes, of Clay; twenty-second, J. S. Hidden, of Nemaha; twenty-third, K. E. Wilcockson, of Logan; twenty-fourth, C. H. Eldred, of Barber; twenty-fifth, S. G. Mead, of McPherson; twenty-sixth, J. F. Hoffman, of Greenwood; twenty-seventh, John Groendyke, of Ford; twenty-eighth, C. DeHart, of Pratt; twenty-ninth, P. M. Clark, of Wyandotte; thirtieth, P. Q. Bond, of Saline; thirty-first, W. D. Weller, of Co-

manche; thirty-second, J. F. Van Voorhis, of Seward; thirty-third, C. S. Triplett, of Wichita; thirty-fourth, James Justus, of Graham; thirty-fifth, J. C. Rankin, of Osage.

Committee on Permanent Organization.—A. H. Ellis, of Mitchell county, chairman; B. L. Stine, of Wyandotte; W. W. Walker, of Ottawa; A. E. Parks, of Marshall; O. F. Carson, of Montgomery; Arthur Folger, of Leavenworth; Thomas Morrison, of Marion; Adrian Reynolds, of Chautauqua; Frank Danford, of Ellis; L. Dean, of Smith; W. C. Hilts, of Pawnee; A. Sabin, of Finney; Theo. Botkin, of Stevens; J. W. Pettijohn, of Jackson; Grant Crawford, of Lincoln.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.—L. E. Finch, Osage county, fourth district, chairman; first district, Ira F. Collins, of Nemaha; second, W. J. Bawden, of Bourbon; third, W. R. Cowley, of Cherokee; fifth, R. S. Craft, of Marshall; sixth, J. W. Huff, of Osborne; seventh, S. W. Vandivert, of Gray.

Committee on Credentials.—T. T. Taylor, Reno county, chairman; T. F. Garver, of Saline; S. H. Hamilton, of Washington.

On motion the Convention adjourned to eight o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by W. R. SMITH, Temporary Chairman.

In response to loud calls, Hon. J. R. HALLOWELL came forward, being received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Two years ago the Republican party of this Nation, after being out of power for four years, went before the people with a platform containing pledges upon the great national questions agitating the country that so commended itself to the people of the Nation, that we hurled from power the Democracy of the country, and elected to the presidential chair that gallant representative of Republican principles, BENJAMIN HARRISON. (Applause.) In that contest, the Republicans of the State of Kansas rolled up the mountain majority of 82,000.

They tell me that in the two years that have passed such changes have taken place that the people of Kansas are about to reverse that majority. I, for one, have too much confidence in the imperturbability, the judgment, and the good sense of the people of the State of Kansas, to believe any thing of the kind. (Applause.) Every pledge made to the people in that platform has been fulfilled, or is being fulfilled, by the representatives of the Republican party in the national Congress. Step by step they are fulfilling the pledges made to the people, and while in the time that has passed we have taken advanced steps in our ideas upon some questions, we are in the same condition in that respect, in our advance, as the Republican party. It has always been ready to act upon the demands of the people, and has been listening for them, from the time it was born to the present day. We are in the same condition as the young color bearer of the Ninth Indiana in one of the battles of the late war. At a certain point in the conflict, when the regiment halted beneath a withering fire, he moved on and planted the colors some paces in front of the line of battle. "Come back," the Colonel cried; "bring the colors back to the line." The gallant fellow called out in response: "Colonel, bring the line up to the colors." (Applause.) So it will be with the Republican party in this contest. Those who have taken advanced positions are calling now to the party to align itself upon the colors, and it will come up to the colors and win another great victory in November. (Applause.)

There is nothing pleases me more, fellow citizens, than to meet face to face with such a body of representatives of the Republican party as I see here to-day. A tribe of politicians of recent origin is now spreading heresies abroad, the burden of which is, that the Republican party has never done anything for the people. (Laughter and applause.) The modern-day theories of these gentlemen

have not yet impressed themselves upon the people of the State of Kansas to such an extent as to reverse the grand majorities of the Republican party. That party has, since the organization of the State, ruled the destinies of its people. Whenever the people have asked for a change in the laws, it has been made by the Republican party. Not another State in the Union has upon its statute books so many provisions in the interest of the laboring men and the poor men as the State of Kansas. (Applause.) In the fundamental law, the constitution, you find provided an exemption for heads of families, protecting them from oppression of creditors; and in our statutes are provisions protecting laborers, even their wages, if you please, for the last sixty days preceding the time when a debt is attempted to be enforced.

The legislation of this State—and I say it without fear of successful contradiction—has been in favor of the bread earners, and not in favor of greedy capitalists. And now, fellow citizens, you have a long work before you, one which I know from my past experience with the Republicans of Kansas will be well and thoroughly done. Remember that you are here as representatives of the party of LINCOLN, of SEWARD, of GRANT, of LOGAN, of GARFIELD. Remember that JOHN A. MARTIN was a member of our party from boyhood to death, teaching its principles through the columns of the *Atchison Champion*, and I am sorry to say that to-day the *Champion* has turned its back upon the teachings of JOHN A. MARTIN. (Long and continued cheers, and cries of "Good! hit them again.")

Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in calling upon me to address you, and for the patience with which you have listened to me.

Mr. J. R. BURTON, being vociferously called for, came forward, was cordially received, and said:

One of the songs of the evening said that we were going to support the ticket nominated like h—l. That might be construed in two ways. But, speaking seriously, it means, that this is the year of all years for a man to be a Republican. Anybody can join the procession when there is no work to do; and we must not forget, in the enthusiasm of the moment, that there is danger ahead this year. Ordinarily we have no fight in Kansas; this campaign will be a battle, and there is always danger in a battle. There have been grumbling and growling and swearing in our ranks. But Grant said of the old Black Eagle of Illinois, that he did his swearing in council, but in the battle Logan would always be found at the front. (Applause.)

We have made mistakes, perhaps, as have all parties, but we have not made as many nor as serious mistakes as have the parties opposing us. We have been in power in Kansas; we have elected every Legislature; and the history of this State shows that there never assembled a Legislature, except two, that did not have a constitutional majority of members, in one branch, who made their living working on the farm; and on more than one occasion a constitutional majority in both branches were practical farmers. (Applause.)

Kansas has taken an advanced position in the cause of labor. Two years ago the Legislature of this State enacted a law—the anti-trust law—and if a

similar bill had been passed by all the States their enforcement would throttle every trust or combine against labor in this country. Some other States have, and all the States will, follow the lead of Kansas in this great reform. We set the example, and not only other States, but Congress has since passed a similar bill. Perhaps, in the enthusiastic enforcement of one particular law, we have been negligent in the enforcement of this particular remedial measure.

Kansas has a larger proportion of men and women who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow than any other State, and the legislation of this State has fairly reflected the character of her people. (Applause.) We do not have to apologize for Republicanism in Kansas, and there is no reason why the party should be beaten in this State; and it will not be, if the campaign is conducted in a proper manner.

It is inspiring to talk of the glories of the Republican party and to recall the heroism of its great leaders in the past, but we should not rely alone upon this. The past has its lessons as the future its hopes, but the present has its duties.

We are face to face with living issues that must be met; with present problems that must be solved.

The Republican party cannot afford to be "a pensioner on the dead." It is true in the contest two years ago we came out victorious by a large majority. In this off year we can do with less and we will have to—may be. (Laughter.) But it seems to me the disturbed condition grown up in this State, if met not by passion or abuse, nor by apology or excuse, but met by reason, candor and integrity, holds nothing of danger to our party.

That party never can and never ought to win success that is organized by star chamber proceedings, or in secret, (great applause,) that is un-Republican and un-American, that opposes every principle of government handed down to us by the fathers. Some paper recently said of me that I was out of politics. I shall sue that paper for libel. (Laughter.) A great many mean things have been said of me, and I have borne them meekly. This I will not stand; for I believe that a man who does not take an interest in politics has no right to live in this country. The very genius of our government makes every man a politician, if he does his duty; and every question bearing upon the subject of politics should be met and discussed in the broad light of day, and not controlled by any secret order. (Applause.) Next to religion, politics should engage the most serious thoughts of men, and each should shun the darkness and court the light.

That party ought to be beaten that puts a ban upon any class of men engaged in an honorable calling. Just at this time I am not doing much business in the law; but a lawyer has just as much right to be a politician as anybody else. A great party is organized in Kansas upon the foundations of an institution that debars lawyers and bankers, and perhaps others, from its ranks. Such a party is un-American, and can never succeed in this enlightened age. I think I have said about enough. (Cries of "Go on," "Go on.") I will say one other thing. If we have had any differences; if there is anything that is not exactly acceptable to any one, let us in this campaign, when Republicanism is at stake, put that aside. Let us settle our own family quarrels. Let us remember that

the basic stone upon which our party is founded is the principle upon which our republic stands—equal and exact justice to all. If any mistake of our party, or any blunder of any leader, is pointed out and emphasized, let us answer by conceding the truth, and point to the virtues and great deeds of Republicanism of the present no less than of the past.

Go now to the halls of Congress, and there you see Republicanism legislating against trusts, in favor of more money—and especially in the cause of silver; in favor of pure food, in favor of a revision of the tariff and reciprocity, forfeiting railroad land grants, and in behalf of the defenders of our country; and at every step in this, and much other beneficial legislation demanded by the people, Republicanism is combated by a band of revolutionary obstructionists, in the name of Democracy. (Applause.)

What party can the people look to for relief, except the Republican party? We have a right to go into this contest earnestly, not for the sole purpose of elevating the nominees of the State or Congressional ticket; but because these men represent this State, represent principles we believe in, we will vote for them to a man—yes, vote an unscratched ticket.

The contest is well on; there is but little time; the enemy are already armed and in the field, and every Republican can afford to go to work, giving some of his time—not by blowing, not by lying or deceiving, not by bribery, but—by candid, earnest labor for his party and for his country. (Great applause.)

Gov. RIDDLE, after repeated calls from the delegates, arose in his place at the Secretary's desk, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I had supposed that we were ready to continue our labors for this evening, and had not anticipated that I would be called upon to waste your time, or to occupy it. I do not intend to make an extended speech. I noticed with satisfaction, however, a reference to Kansas, made by one of the speakers this evening. I noticed it with peculiar pleasure, because it referred to the beginning of the Republican party. It is a Kansas thing—the Republican party—and we are all proud of it. (Applause.) I have thought perhaps it was due to that fact that Kansas has given the party the largest majority given it by any State in the Union. It was an idea promulgated on Kansas soil that led to the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The question was raised, Shall Kansas be free or slave? And Kansas is free. (Applause.) Ever since it has been a State, with but one or two slight lapses of loyalty, it has been true to first principles, from center to circumference.

There are times when we are tempted to be led astray, when some seem to think that the people who made the Republican party, and who made Kansas, were not in truth the people. Certain people have put in an appearance at this late day, who assert that *they* are the people. Now, when those folks who inhabited Kansas, and who made it a State, and those folks who made up the advanced thought of the American Union, provided for that great piece of legislative thought known as the homestead law, which gave to every man in America a home, if he wanted to occupy it, I presume it was the people who were behind

it, that party of the people who made the Republican party. (Applause.) In like manner we might speak of much other admirable legislation placed on the statute books by the people who compose the Republican party.

We have here to-night a Convention made up of delegates from all parts of the State—made up of all kinds of people that make up the State. We have more farmers than those who made up the so-called “People’s party” convention. Excluding nobody, giving every body equal rights in our Convention, we have a greater right to call ourselves the people’s party, than any single class has who can get together. Those we represent are the people who have directed the affairs of this State in the past, those who have made its laws—the laws best calculated to promote the interests of those who work—not with their jaws. And ours is admittedly the most progressive State in the Union; I should not say “one of the most,” but *the* most.

Now those who have done this are entitled to some respect in the community in which they live. I doubt if any set of men claiming alone to be *the people* have all the rights that inhere in that title; we will claim some of them any way, in November. Now, you may have noticed that the people who are in the habit of accusing others of using the party lash are this year using the aforesaid party lash as no other party under heaven ever did use it in the support of the principles they have adopted. When such people as this assert that they are the only people in the country, some of us have a right to object, and I believe we will. (Applause.) When they set up a panacea of which no man knows the formula, to be applied to a disease of which even their own quacks cannot give the diagnosis, they will soon find themselves in a hospital, of which they are not themselves in charge. (Laughter and applause.) And I believe that is enough for me to say now.

The Chair: The first thing in order is to hear the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. A. H. ELLIS, of Mitchell county, chairman of the committee, presented the report, as follows:

For Permanent Chairman: ROBERT F. MOORE, of Butler county.

For Permanent Secretary: A. P. RIDDLE, of Ottawa county.

For Assistant Secretaries: J. E. HOAGLAND, of Jackson county; MINERVA WALKER, of Harper county; E. G. KREZDORN, of Leavenworth county.

On motion, the report of the committee was received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

The Chair appointed A. H. ELLIS, of Mitchell county; L. E. FINCH, of Osage county, and W. T. S. MAY, of Decatur county, a committee to escort the Permanent Chairman to his place.

Mr. MOORE was presented to the Convention by the Temporary Chairman, in the following language:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have the distinguished honor of introducing to you the Hon. ROBERT F. MOORE, of Butler county, who has been selected as Permanent Chairman. He

has lived in Kansas over thirty years, was a page in Territorial Legislature at Lecompton, and served three years during the civil war, in the old Seventh Kansas. More than all this, he had a part in the labors of Old John Brown, of Osawatomie. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance of the State, but it has not affected his Republicanism in the least. He is a brave and stalwart Republican.

Mr. MOORE responded, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I would be ungrateful, indeed, if I did not appreciate deeply the honor you have bestowed upon me. But I cannot appropriate it wholly to myself. It is due in great part to the people of the Walnut and the Arkansas valleys, who presented my name to you.

Realizing that we are here for business, and not for an experience meeting, we will proceed with the regular order of business.

On motion of Mr. J. L. BRISTOW, of Douglas county, HUGH CAMERON, of Douglas county, was admitted to the floor, as an accredited representative of the Assembly of Knights of Labor of which he was a member.

Mr. T. F. GARVER, of Saline county, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the report of that committee. The only questions before the committee related to the claim of Stafford county to one more delegate than was allowed by the State Central Committee, and contesting claims of two persons, to sit as alternate for a delegate from Morris county not present.

On motion, the report of the committee was received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. L. E. FINCH, of Osage county, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, presented the report of the committee.

On motion, report received and adopted, and committee discharged.

Mr. JOHN E. BAGLEY, of Sherman county, moved that nominating speeches be not allowed.

Agreed to.

Attention was called to the fact that Mr. J. M. MILLER, president of the State Republican League, was in the hall, whereupon he was called for by the delegates, and coming forward, addressed the Convention as follows:

As I was coming to the platform I was told by a number of the delegates to "keep it short," and as I have been invited to tell you what is the programme of the League for this year, I will confine myself to that subject. So far as the League is concerned, its programme is to elect the Republican ticket. (Applause.) Every one here ought to know, if they do not, that that is the object of the League in this State as well as in the Nation. It is an educational institution. It aims to educate the people into a knowledge of the principles of the Republican party, and the importance of voting the Republican ticket. It seeks, by extending its organization not only into every county, but into every township, and into every school district, to create such a network of educational agencies that every voter will be within range of the true Republican gospel.

Now, as President of the State Republican League, I desire to say, that we are in for the fight. We are anxious to carry this warfare into Africa, and we know that when November comes, although the majorities may be counted against us in the long summer months, there will come again to the Republican party victories like those that have crowned its efforts in the past. (Applause.) The Republican party, with the grand principles which it has adopted, will continue to grow, until it shall have redeemed the whole of this fair land from traitor's hands and traitor's tongues, and until the demon of rum shall have been swept from the national domain. (Great applause.)

Gentlemen of the Convention, Colonel PHILLIPS has well said that the glories of the past history of Kansas, and the glories of the past history of the Republican party, are sufficient to inspire us to work with every energy for the success of the Republican party, that its glories may not be dimmed through any fault of ours. The very soil on which we live has been consecrated by the blood of men whose lives ennoble the record of humanity. On the plains of Kansas were fought the first battles in the great struggle for liberty, and the noble stand made by the pioneers who laid the foundations of this great State, admonish us now to stand firm to our principles. Here upon the domain of Kansas, this great empire of the West, on the highway from ocean to ocean, are yet to be fought the great battles of the Republican party. I have an abiding faith that the result of the battles yet to come will show to the people of this continent, and to the people of the world, that the party of LINCOLN, of GRANT, of GARFIELD, and of BLAINE, that grandest statesman that the world has ever produced (applause), the party of the men whose names adorn the panels of this hall, the party of the gallant hero who now sits in the White House, of those great men who now represent Kansas in the Senate of the United States, one of them the presiding officer therein (applause), the party of LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, is still worthy of its founders. (Great applause.)

Mr. J. H. CRICHTON, of Labette county, moved that the regular order of business, which provided for the report of the Committee on Resolutions before the nomination of candidates, be suspended, and that the Convention proceed to make nominations.

Agreed to.

Mr. J. B. MCAFEE, of Shawnee county: I desire to place in nomination, for the office of Chief Justice, the present incumbent, ALBERT H. HORTON.

Mr. J. H. CRICHTON, of Labette county: I move that the rules be suspended, and that ALBERT H. HORTON be declared the nominee of this Convention, for the office of Chief Justice, by acclamation.

Agreed to.

In response to loud calls from the members of the Convention and visitors, Chief Justice HORTON came forward and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Republican Convention:

I appear before you to express to you, and to each of you personally, my profound gratitude for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me again as the nominee of the Republican party for Chief Justice of Kansas. The office is not a political or a partisan one, and yet the great majority of the people of this State, that has done so much for morality, for temperance, and for the material development of our great commonwealth, are entitled to have judges of our courts elected who are in sympathy with their institutions and their statutes. I have an abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party, and if you shall select, as I have no doubt you will, as the leader of the Republican party in the coming political campaign, that honest, conscientious and able Governor, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY (applause) as the next State executive, a full and complete triumph awaits the Republican party in November. (Long and loud applause.)

Mr. J. M. ALLEN, of Neosho county: I would place in nomination, for the office of Governor, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY.

Mr. FRANK DANFORD, of Ellis county: I move that the rules be suspended, and that the nomination be made by acclamation.

Agreed to.

Mr. J. H. CRICHTON, of Labette county: I move the appointment of a committee of three, to wait upon Governor HUMPHREY, and notify him of his nomination.

The Chair: The Chair will take the motion as agreed to, by unanimous consent, and will appoint the gentleman from Labette, Mr. J. H. CRICHTON, the gentleman from Butler, Mr. H. D. HILL, and the gentleman from Ellis, Mr. FRANK DANFORD, as such committee.

Mr. E. J. KENNEY, of Neosho county, placed in nomination, for Lieutenant Governor, A. J. FELT, of Nemaha county.

On motion of A. E. PARK, of Marshall county, the rules were suspended, and Lieutenant Governor FELT was renominated, by acclamation.

The Chair: The motion is carried, and ANDREW J. FELT is our next Lieutenant Governor. (Applause.)

At this point Governor HUMPHREY appeared, escorted by the committee, and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, to which he responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am advised by your committee of the recent action of this Convention whereby I have been renominated by acclamation for the office of Governor, and I beg to assure you that I am deeply sensible of this mark of kindness and confidence on your part. Indeed I feel so deeply moved that I shall not attempt to detain you beyond a few words of thanks and acknowledgment.

It would be false both to you and myself, however, if I were to affect either surprise or indifference at this result, for I am neither surprised nor indifferent. But while the result has long been anticipated and never doubted, it is equally true that such anticipation has not in the slightest degree abated the keen sense of gratitude and appreciation which possesses me absolutely at this moment.

In fact, my chief purpose in appearing before you now is, not to make a speech, but rather to make my acknowledgment to this Convention and to thank you individually and as a body, and through you, the people whom you severally represent, for this unanimous renomination—this renewed expression of confidence and good will, which carries with it the approval of my official conduct for the past two years as the chief executive of the State.

I am not vain enough to appropriate this renomination to myself personally, or construe it in any sense as a personal tribute. Nor am I weak enough, counting vanity as a weakness, to arrogate to myself any special personal merit or importance by reason of it over and above that possessed by thousands of my fellow citizens to whom I owe my preferment in the first instance two years ago, and whose good will and the confidence of the Republican party it has been my highest ambition to retain.

This I have felt could best be done by earning and by deserving it; by such a faithful, honest and economical discharge of the difficult and perplexing duties of the office, in the best interest of the whole State, as to insure approval of the discriminating judgment of the people. In other words, I have felt that I could best serve the Republican party by faithful service to the State, for the State of Kansas is the child of the Republican party, the party of principles and convictions; the party that has made the history of this State and this nation for the past quarter of a century, and whose record during that time bristles with achievements in behalf of country and nationality, human right and human liberty and human progress—the party of LINCOLN and GRANT, and GREELEY and GARFIELD and LOGAN, of HARRISON and BLAINE, and, I should add, the party that made Kansas; that has guided and controlled her fortunes from her earliest infancy until the present moment; the true party of the people, which proposes and promises from present appearances to continue to dominate Kansas for a period in the future so indefinite as to be exceedingly discouraging to the hopes and aspirations of our Democratic friends.

With this feeling and ambition, and with this understanding of the situation, with a profound sense of the important duties and grave responsibilities of the

great trust imposed upon me, coupled with a natural and, in fact, troublesome tendency to self-disparagement and distrust of my own worthiness, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office to which I had been chosen by an unprecedented majority of the voters of Kansas. The responsibilities came thick and fast. The embarrassments multiplied like grasshoppers. Perplexities swarmed—coming “not as single spies, but in battalions.”

Problems were often presented, in which personal friendships and ambitions, sectional interests and public considerations, seemed strangely mixed, requiring for solution, many times, some moral courage, a good deal of discretion, and, withal, firmness of purpose and promptness of action. In truth I was made to feel, as never before, that the government of a State of a million and three-quarters of people was a vast and mighty machine, reaching out and touching the vital interests of the people at a thousand points.

Now, then, I am not here to say that, in the administration of public affairs, so complicated and oftentimes exceedingly delicate in character, no mistakes have been made—for there have been some, doubtless, notwithstanding the most honest and earnest endeavors, in which I have had at all times the valuable and cheerful assistance and coöperation of those associated with me in the State administration. There have doubtless been mistakes of judgment, of omission and of commission—those errors which are inseparable from all human endeavors—for which I cheerfully accept the entire responsibility.

But while this is true and proper to be stated, I am glad to say, on the other hand, that in the main, and in all essential respects, the State government in all its various departments has been and is being prudently, carefully, honestly, efficiently and economically conducted and administered, in the best interest of the State, and in such a manner as to command the approval of our friends, and safely challenge the criticisms of our political enemies. And whatever of credit may be due for this, as before suggested, is due alike to all those associated in the administration of the State government in all its bureaus and departments.

Now then, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my only purpose, as stated, was to say a few words of acknowledgment and thanks for the unmerited honor you have conferred upon me in this renomination, and I must not trespass further upon your time and patience. I feel, however, as if I were standing in a distinguished presence—in the presence of the Republican party of Kansas, in convention here assembled, in the capitol. I understand, too, that this is the largest convention in point of accredited delegates ever held in the State.

And it is another significant fact, as I am informed, that a very large number, if not an actual majority of the Convention, are farmers—farmers in fact; men who are here where they belong to represent vast agricultural constituencies and the greatest of all our industries, which in Kansas, as elsewhere, has ever found its true friend in the great Republican party. I congratulate you, therefore, and the State, all those interested in the cause of good government, on the character and make-up of the Convention, in the harmony and earnestness of purpose everywhere observable. It is full of hopeful significance, of courage and of inspiration. It is a harbinger of sure and certain victory at the polls. It means that Kansas proposes to stand by the colors of the Republican party in

this year of our Lord, and that the people will ratify your work done here to-day by an emphatic majority for the Republican party.

Gov. FELT, having been notified of his nomination, came forward, and, after the subsidence of the applause with which he was greeted, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have no words appropriate to express to you the profound gratitude that I feel for this mark of your esteem, consideration and confidence. I am not here for the purpose of making a speech, gentlemen of the Convention, but simply to express to you, as briefly as I can, my profound regard for and gratitude to each member of this Convention, for the nomination that you have tendered me.

I desire to thank you first of all for the renomination of LYMAN U. HUMPHREY for Governor of this commonwealth, (applause,) because it is your certificate of approval of an administration that is absolutely clean, and in that regard is a fitting representation of the Republicanism of the United States of America. We have this fall to fight the ancient enemy in a new garb, perhaps. I am credibly informed that within these walls, but a few days ago, an adjunct of the Democratic party came here and made its promise, and that it will be indorsed by the main line at Wichita next week. I want to predict that the people will repudiate the paper when November comes, not by 82,000 majority, perhaps, because this is an off year; but make it 50,000, and I will not knock off a single one. (Laughter and applause.)

Gentlemen of the Convention, I know that some of the delegates want to get to their homes, and candidates for other places are to be nominated. I hope that it will be my fortune to meet with you in the several Congressional Districts between now and November, when we can talk together and confer over our Republican gospel. Remember, the time is not yours, but that of those who sent you; because we come not, in this campaign, to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. (Laughter and applause.)

Thank you again sincerely for this honor; not one that I deserve, for I am fully aware that the Republican party has honored me far beyond my deserving, but as an instrument in your hands to promote Republican supremacy, dear in my sight as in yours. (Applause.)

Mr. J. M. McNAY, as chairman of the Phillips county delegation, placed before the Convention the name of WILLIAM HIGGINS, for Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. FRANK DANFORD, of Ellis, the rules were suspended, and Mr. HIGGINS was nominated by acclamation.

In response to the call of the delegates and visitors, Mr. HIGGINS came forward and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am more than grateful to you for this second honor at the hands of the Republican party. I am not surprised, like my friend FELT, at your action, be-

cause the great Republican party is always fair and just to its servants in giving them a second term when their official life and conduct warrants such indorsement. Nevertheless, I am truly and earnestly grateful, and am unable to find words sufficiently strong to properly lay my thanks at your feet, for again honoring me with your confidence and support. To know that my party and my friends are satisfied with my administration of the trust committed to me two years ago, is in itself pleasing to me, as my only ambition is to faithfully serve the people of this State in such a manner, that it may be said I honestly and fearlessly discharge the duties of the office, within the law, as one of the means of retaining our party in the confidence of this people. This has been my only aim, and will be for the next two years, if my nomination is indorsed at the polls in November. Again thanking you for a renewal of your confidence, I pledge my best efforts in behalf of our great party and the interest of the whole people of Kansas.

Mr. J. A. LOVE, of Harper county, moved that the roll of counties be called for nominations for Auditor.

Mr. ELI PAYNE, of Reno county, moved to amend, that the order of business providing for the nomination of Auditor and Treasurer at this stage be suspended, and that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. C. W. McDONALD, of Cloud county, nominated L. B. KELLOGG, for Attorney General.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The appearance of Mr. KELLOGG, in response to the demand of the Convention, was greeted with applause, after which he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me by this nomination, and I sincerely thank you. You have a good deal of work before you to-night, and I think your Chairman set all of us a good example when he made his speech short. I shall do the same. I have found the office of Attorney General in the State of Kansas something of a working office. I believe in work and I believe in talk; but mostly I believe in work. (Applause.)

Mr. I. D. YOUNG, of Mitchell county, nominated GEO. W. WIXANS as the candidate of the Convention for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. WINANS, being called for by the Convention, was presented by the Chairman, amid applause, and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have no desire to detain you by any lengthy remarks; in fact, I don't feel at all like making a speech. I should be sorry to have you feel, however, that I have any lack of appreciation of the expression of your confidence. Two years ago I was elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I have done the best I know. I regard the nomination now as a commendation of my work as you have known it. I thank you, individually and collectively, for having given me the honor of a second nomination.

The roll of counties was then called for nominations for Auditor.

When Clark county was reached, Mr. BEN. E. PAGE placed in nomination HARRY J. BONE.

On the call of Crawford county, Mr. GEO. W. PYE nominated OSCAR W. SCHAEFFER.

Mr. RICHARD WARING, for Dickinson county, presented the name of FRANK P. STEARNS.

When Ellsworth county was called, Mr. S. H. THOMAS nominated BEN. FAGAN.

When Finney county was called, Mr. GEO. L. MILLER, for the delegation from that county, named A. H. BURTIS.

Greenwood county, by C. W. REICH, placed before the Convention DANL. L. BROWN.

FRANK PETRIE, of Lincoln county, presented the name of TELL W. WALTON.

Johnson county, by Mr. F. R. OGG, placed in nomination NICK REITZ.

Pratt county presented for the nomination, R. G. WHITMAN.

On the call of Rice county, Mr. R. F. BOND nominated A. S. THOMPSON.

When Riley county was reached, Mr. J. W. BLACHLY named JAMES T. RITCHIE.

Mr. JOHN HARGRAVE, for Rush county, responded with the nomination of E. L. RUSH.

Russell county seconded the nomination of BEN FAGAN.

When Stevens county was called, Mr. THEO. BOTKIN placed before the Convention the name of L. J. PETTIJOHN.

On the call of Thomas county, Mr. W. S. WILLCOXON named C. M. HOVEY.

Wyandotte county, by Mr. R. W. HILLIKER, presented the name of JOHN L. WALLER.

The result of the first ballot for Auditor was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 565; necessary to a choice, 283.

Brown received.....	16	Fagan received.....	25
Walton "	22	Burtis "	20
Reitz "	45	Ritchie "	43
Whitman "	10	Rush "	13
Thompson "	49	Pettijohn "	17
Bone "	24	Hovey "	103
Schaeffer "	25	Waller "	104
Stearns "	49		

It was moved that the Convention adjourn to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Lost.

A delegate from McPherson county moved that, on each succeeding ballot, the candidate having the lowest number of votes be dropped.

Mr. P. P. CAMPBELL, of Crawford county: In order to obviate the necessity of any such motion, Crawford county will set an example and withdraw its candidate, OSCAR W. SCHAEFFER.

The convention then proceeded to a second ballot.

When Stevens county was reached on the call, the name of L. J. PETTIJOHN was withdrawn, and the votes of the delegates from that county were cast for HOVEY.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 557; necessary to a choice, 279.

Bone received.....	28	Reitz received.....	34
Stearns "	52	Thompson "	36
Fagan "	19	Ritchie "	46
Burtis "	23	Rush "	5
Brown "	2	Pettijohn "	4
Walton "	6	Waller "	128
Whitman "	5	Hovey "	169

It was moved that the Convention adjourn to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Lost.

A third ballot was had, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 549; necessary to a choice, 275.

Hovey received..... 450 Waller received..... 99

Mr. I. D. YOUNG, of Mitchell county, moved that the Convention adjourn to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Lost.

Mr. A. P. RIDDLE, of Ottawa county, moved that the nomination of Mr. HOVEY be made unanimous.

Mr. W. B. TOWNSEND, of Leavenworth county, seconded the motion, and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I want to say, in behalf of the colored men, who came to this Convention in the interest of a faithful element of the Republican party, we have asked in the name of 20,000 colored Republican voters of Kansas for the nomination of JOHN L. WALLER, for Auditor. Had you given us JOHN L. WALLER, on our State ticket, the enthusiasm for the ticket would be boundless. But, while you have denied to us that request—a representation on the ticket, we believe that JOHN L. WALLER is just the same man to-day politically, after his defeat, that he has been for the past thirteen years—willing to go to the front, where he has always been found in the thickest of the party battles, defending the party against the combined assaults of its enemies.

And now, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Convention, while we regret deeply the defeat of Mr. WALLER, we also regret that there are not enough offices for the white men of the party. I propose, however, to vote the ticket, and to do all I can in every honorable way for its success. In conclusion, we would like to have it fully understood by all, that we came not here asking anything as special favors on account of our color; but have asked for the nomination of Mr. WALLER because he is the representative of a consistent and deserving element of the Republican party, and because we believe it to be good politics and for the best interest of the party to occasionally recognize that element—the same as it does constantly recognize the Irish and the Yankee elements of the party.

At the conclusion of Mr. TOWNSEND's remarks, which were loudly cheered, three cheers were given for JOHN L. WALLER.

The Convention then adjourned to nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, September 4, 1890.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30 A. M.

The Chair: The time for the assembling of this Convention is now here, by half an hour. We will now proceed with the regular order, that is, the nomination of a candidate for Treasurer. Remember that there are no speeches to be made—only nominations. The Secretary will now call the roll of counties.

For Bourbon county, Mr. W. J. BAWDEN presented the name of JOHN J. STEWART.

J. W. HAMMOND, of Coffey county: In response to the wishes of many Republican farmers of Coffey county, I place in nomination WILLIAM SIMS.

On the call of Doniphan county, Mr. PHIL. KELLEY named S. N. JOHNSON.

In behalf of Harper county, Mr. R. P. McCULLOCH placed before the Convention the name of O. F. CASTEEN.

When Republic county was reached, JAY F. CLOSE presented the name of S. G. STOVER.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 549; necessary to a choice, 275.

Casteen received.....	144	Stewart received.....	110
Stover " 	103	Sims " 	89
Johnson " 	104		

There being no choice, a second ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes, 563; necessary to a choice, 282.

Casteen received.....	169	Sims received.....	94
Stewart " 	107	Johnson " 	93
Stover " 	100		

There being no choice, a third ballot was had, as follows:

Whole number of votes, 550; necessary to a choice, 276.

Casteen received.....	166	Stewart received.....	100
Sims " 	120	Johnson " 	70
Stover " 	94		

There being no choice, a fourth ballot was had, as follows:

Whole number of votes, 561; necessary to a choice, 281.

Casteen received.....	153	Johnson received.....	79
Stover " 	165	Stewart " 	46
Sims " 	118		

COUNTIES.	CASTEEN.	STOVER.	SIMS.	JOHNSON.	STEWART.	COUNTIES.	CASTEEN.	STOVER.	SIMS.	JOHNSON.	STEWART.
Allen.....					6	Lincoln.....		4			
Anderson.....	6					Linn.....					6
Atchison.....		9				Logan.....	2	1			
Barber.....	3					Lyon.....			9		
Barton.....	4					Marion.....	2		5		
Bourbon.....					10	Marshall.....		7			
Brown.....	1			7		McPherson.....	4	3			
Butler.....				9		Meade.....	2				
Chase.....	2	2				Miami.....	3		1		2
Chautauqua.....			2	3		Mitchell.....			5		
Cherokee.....	2			5	1	Montgomery.....			7		1
Cheyenne.....		3				Morris.....			5		
Clark.....	2					Morton.....					
Clay.....		6				Nemaha.....				7	
Cloud.....		6				Neosho.....		3	3		
Coffey.....				6		Ness.....				3	
Comanche.....	2					Norton.....		5			
Cowley.....	8			3		Osage.....			10		
Crawford.....	9					Osborne.....		5			
Decatur.....		3		1		Ottawa.....		5			
Dickinson.....		8				Pawnee.....	2		1		
Doniphan.....				7		Phillips.....		5			
Douglas.....	2	7				Pottawatomie.....			7		
Edwards.....				2		Pratt.....	4				
Elk.....			5			Rawlins.....	2				2
Ellis.....		3				Reno.....	9				
Ellsworth.....		4				Republic.....		7			
Finney.....			3			Rice.....	2		4		
Ford.....	3					Riley.....		3	2		
Franklin.....				7		Rooks.....				4	
Garfield.....	1		1			Rush.....			3		
Geary.....		4				Russell.....		3			
Gove.....		2				Saline.....		7			
Graham.....		3				Scott.....	2				
Grant.....	2					Sedgwick.....	16				
Gray.....	1			1		Seward.....	2				
Greeley.....	2					Shawnee.....			20		
Greenwood.....			7			Sheridan.....		3			
Hamilton.....	2					Sherman.....		3			
Harper.....	5					Smith.....		5			
Harvey.....	6					Stafford.....	4				
Haskell.....	2					Stanton.....	2				
Hodgeman.....			2			Stevens.....	2				
Jack-on.....				6		Sumner.....	10				
Jefferson.....			7			Thomas.....		3			
Jewell.....		5		2		Trego.....		2			
Johnson.....				6		Wabannsee.....		1	4		
Kearny.....	2					Wallace.....				1	
Kingsman.....	5					Washington.....		9			
Kiowa.....				2		Wichita.....	3				
Labette.....	1		2	4	1	Wilson.....	1			5	
Lane.....	2					Woodson.....	4				
Leavenworth.....	2		2	5		Wyandotte.....		15			

There being no choice, a fifth ballot was had, as follows:

Whole number, 561; necessary to choice, 281.

Stover received..... 285 Sims received..... 5
 Casteen " 271

Mr. R. P. McCulloch, of Harper county, challenged the correctness of the vote as announced. It was verified by the Secretaries, and finally announced, as follows:

COUNTIES.	STOVER.	CASTEN.	SIMS.	COUNTIES.	STOVER.	CASTEN.	SIMS.
Allen.....	6			Linn.....		6	
Anderson.....		6		Logan.....	3		
Atchison.....	9			Lyon.....		9	
Barber.....		3		Marion.....	3	2	2
Barton.....		4		Marshall.....	7		
Bourbon.....		10		McPherson.....	1	6	
Brown.....		8		Meade.....		2	
Butler.....		9		Miami.....	3	3	
Chase.....	1	3		Mitchell.....	5		
Chautauqua.....	5			Montgomery.....	8		
Cherokee.....		8		Morris.....		5	
Cheyenne.....	3			Morton.....			
Clark.....		3		Nemaha.....	4	3	
Clay.....	6			Neosho.....	6		
Clond.....	6		1	Ness.....		3	
Coffey.....	6			Norton.....	5		
Comanche.....		2		Osage.....	10		
Cowley.....		10	1	Osborne.....	5		
Crawford.....		9		Ottawa.....	5		
Decatur.....	4			Pawnee.....	1	2	
Dickinson.....	8			Phillips.....	5		
Doniphan.....		7		Pottawatomie.....		7	
Douglas.....	6	3		Pratt.....		4	
Edwards.....	2			Rawlins.....		4	
Elk.....	5			Reno.....		9	
Ellis.....	3			Republic.....	7		
Ellsworth.....	4			Rice.....		6	
Finney.....		3		Riley.....	6		
Ford.....		3		Rooks.....		4	
Franklin.....		7		Rush.....	3		
Garfield.....	1	1		Russell.....	3		
Geary.....	4			Saline.....	7		
Gove.....	2			Scott.....		2	
Graham.....	3			Sedgwick.....		16	
Grant.....		2		Seward.....	2	2	
Gray.....		2		Shawnee.....	19	1	
Greeley.....		2		Sheridan.....	3		
Greenwood.....	5	2		Sherman.....	3		
Hamilton.....		2		Smith.....	5		
Harper.....		5		Stafford.....		3	
Harvey.....		6		Stanton.....		2	
Haskell.....		2		Stevens.....		2	
Hodgeman.....	2			Sumner.....		10	
Jackson.....		6		Thomas.....	3		
Jefferson.....	7			Trego.....	2		
Jewell.....	7			Wabaunsee.....	5		
Johnson.....	6			Wallace.....	2		
Kearny.....		2		Washington.....	9		
Kingman.....		5		Wichita.....		2	
Kiowa.....	2			Wilson.....	4	2	
Labette.....	1	7		Woodson.....		4	
Lane.....		2		Wyandotte.....	15		
Leavenworth.....		8	1				
Lincoln.....	4			Total.....	285	272	5

Mr. R. P. McCULLOCH, of Harper county: Representing the Republicans of Harper county, standing here amid the ruins of some cherished hopes, we pledge to Mr. STOVER, for Harper county and for the great southwest, a grander Republican majority than we ever rolled up before. We felt that we had rights here, and we have had all our rights. I now move to make the nomination of Mr. STOVER unanimous.

A delegate from Sedgwick county: Knowing Mr. STOVER to be a man every way worthy of her suffrages, Sedgwick joins her neighbor Harper, and seconds the motion to make the nomination unanimous.

Agreed to, with great enthusiasm.

Mr. STOVER, being loudly called for, came forward and said:

I am proud to receive from this Convention the honor of the nomination that has been bestowed upon me. I assure you that I fully appreciate it, coming as it does from representative men of the State of Kansas. Gentlemen of the Convention, I heartily thank you.

A request being made that all old soldiers among the delegates show themselves by rising to their feet, about half the delegates rose.

In response to a similar request, referring to farmers, at least three-fourths of the delegates signified that they belonged to the tillers of the soil.

A show of delegates who were members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and the Knights of Labor, was next called for, and was responded to by nearly two hundred delegates.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: We have succeeded in nominating a very excellent ticket, and we are going to elect it. But in order that we may be hampered as little as possible, the resolutions should be taken up and the text perfected.

The Chair: The Chair will rule all dilatory motions out of order, and receive the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by the chairman, Mr. J. K. HUDSON, of Shawnee county, as follows:

The Republicans of the State of Kansas now assembled in a convention composed of more than five hundred delegates, each county being represented by duly accredited members, declare their continued adherence to the cardinal principles of the national Republican party; express their admiration and gratitude for its past services; and record their conviction that in its future administration of public affairs, it will quickly respond to every demand of the people, and, guided by the light of experience, its legislation will be dictated by a thoughtful regard for the best interests of the whole people of this Nation. The Republican party was born of a great public necessity. Its early youth was spent in successful opposition to the extension of slavery. It commenced its glorious legislative career by the passage of the homestead act, the most beneficial law in its results ever enacted by the American Congress. It maintained national supremacy and preserved national unity against armed rebellion at home and threatened interference from abroad, throughout four years of the most colossal warfare recorded in history. By its guiding energies a gigantic rebellion was suppressed, an indestructible union of States perpetuated, and supremacy of the Union over the States composing it forever established.

Through its efforts slavery went down in the ruins of the Southern Confederacy; a slave race was emancipated and guaranteed all the rights of American citizenship. It embodied the political truths enumerated in the declaration of

independence in constitutional provisions and Congressional enactments. It has extended our national domain by the acquisition of Alaska, and has added to the Union the magnificent States of Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. It has maintained the public credit in peace and war; has largely decreased the enormous public debt created by the war; and protected the issue of greenbacks from judicial repudiation. It has protected our infant industries; assisted material development; and improved the public service.

The legislation of the State of Kansas is more efficient in the protection of the rights and more favorable to the interests of the agricultural and laboring classes than that of any other State in the Union. The house and lot of the laborer, the farm of the agriculturalist, are exempt from forced sale. The school books, library, pictures, musical instruments, all the wearing apparel of the families, the household furniture, the meat, groceries, vegetables and fuel, the horse, cow and all the necessary tools are not subject to execution or attachment. The earnings of a laborer necessary to the support of his family are protected from creditors. A span of horses, two cows, ten hogs, twenty sheep and his farming utensils are reserved to the use of the farmer against all forced processes of law. The exemption from all taxation of two hundred dollars of personal property results entirely to the benefit of the poor man. Provision is made by law whereby railroad contractors have to give bond for the payment of the laborer. Every person performing work or furnishing material for the construction of houses is assured payment under the provisions of a beneficent mechanics-lien law—the last Legislature having provided that the attorney's fees, in case of a forced collection, should be paid by the builder or contractor. All laborers must be paid in lawful money of the United States, and no one is compelled to receive a check, draft or order on a store. Stringent enactments are made for the protection of the health and life of those engaged in coal mining. The railroad companies are made liable for damage to an employé occasioned by the negligence of its agents or other employés. The earnings of labor are protected against garnishment. Arbitration between the laborer and employer is provided for. The rights of apprentices are carefully guarded. Provision is made for the organization of coöperative societies, whereby they enjoy all the rights, privileges and powers that are conferred on other corporations. This liberal legislation, aided by the absence of the open saloon, and stimulated by a magnificent system of common schools, is the primary cause of our rapid settlement and most marvelous material development. The Republican party has had uninterrupted control of the legislation of this State ever since its admission into the Union, and these laws demonstrate its speedy response to every worthy demand made for the protection of the rights of the people.

We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of republican thought and policy, Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry, and to make such a fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages of labor, creates a good home market, and results to the benefit of all classes. We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and industrial interests of this country demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade, or unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry. A tariff beyond such a minimum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such a minimum is legislation against labor.

We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of this country, to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister republics of the two American continents, and that it would be wise and expedient so to adjust our tariff laws as to promote this end, and at the same time adopt such a legislative policy as will compel all countries

that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility. The State of Kansas by reason of its geographical position and the character of its products is most favorably situated for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade with the neighboring republic of Mexico, and we favor the enactment of laws for fostering and encouraging the interchange of the products of the two countries.

The practical operation of the silver act, now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority, and opposed by a Democratic minority, in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic administration, led by ex-President GROVER CLEVELAND.

We favor such other legislation as may be necessary to insure an increase of the volume of currency adequate to the growing demands of our trade. The volume of such currency to be regulated by the necessities of business.

A law applying to every part of the country, protecting the freedom and purity of the ballot box, securing Congressional representation based upon the actual vote cast, is imperatively demanded, in the interest of humanity and for the preservation of American liberty, and we demand congressional legislation, to the end that every honest vote may be polled and every honest ballot counted.

While the disability pension bill recently passed by Congress is the most liberal and beneficial measure of the kind ever adopted by any nation, yet we are in favor of the passage of a service pension law, believing that by such means a greater degree of justice can be rendered the heroic men who preserved the life and unity of the nation.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of large bodies of land.

Congress should make immediate provision to encourage and aid the irrigation of the great body of arid lands, until the brave settlers who have sought homes there may fully develop a part of our country so full of latent wealth.

We believe it to be the imperative duty of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation of money, and by all other necessary legislation, to secure to the country at the earliest practicable date, deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, to be under the ownership and control of the United States Government, so as to afford to this agricultural region the lowest possible freight charges to foreign markets.

We commend the legislation passed by Congress at its present session, and the Legislature of this State at its last session, against trusts, combines, and monopolies, whose object is to interfere, in any manner, with trade, or control either products or their prices; and we earnestly urge Congress to prevent, by proper legislation, all gambling in grain and other agricultural products.

The administration of national affairs by our present chief magistrate, BENJAMIN HARRISON, has been in line with Republican principles and policy and has been responsive to the demands of the people, and is deserving of the most hearty commendation.

We commend our distinguished senators, JOHN J. INGALLS and PRESTON B. PLUMB for their faithful and inestimable services in the national Congress.

Ten years' exemption from the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, secured by a faithful observance of the constitutional amendment and the statutes supplemental thereto, by which vice has been lessened and crime decreased, leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibitory legislation of our State, except such as will make the laws stronger and more efficient and increase the good order, sobriety and welfare of the people.

The organization of trades into distinct bodies, binding them together in ties so loose as to leave each trade entire independence in the management of its own affairs, yet holding them all together closely enough to insure concerted action and mutual assistance, is a powerful factor for the protection of the laboring masses of this country. The labor organizations have adopted the first day

of September in each year as devoted to labor as an entirety and an economic force, and as a cause in which hundreds of thousands are enlisted; and we demand that at the coming session of the legislature this day be declared a legal holiday.

We are in favor of a uniformity of text books in all the schools of the State, and demand such legislation as will procure by contract or otherwise, the best standard books at the least possible cost.

We are in favor of electing the Railroad Commissioners by a vote of the people, and we demand of the next Legislature to confer upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners ample power to regulate the passenger and freight rates.

We are in favor of more stringent legislation to compel the various corporations organized and transacting business by the authorities of this State, to keep their general offices and all the books, records and papers pertaining to all their transactions within the limits of the State of Kansas.

We are in favor of the enactment of a law that will require a rigid examination of all banks and bankers at stated periods, and a public statement of their financial condition.

We favor such a change by legislation as will produce a more effective system of the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, and a reduction of the excessive fees and salaries of public officers, including the public printing and county officers.

We demand that the Legislature create a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of questions arising between employes and corporations.

We demand that the statutes of this State be so amended as to prohibit the introduction in this State of cattle liable to impart the Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, at any other time than between the first day of December and the first day of the following February.

We are in favor of so amending our existing laws on the subject of the payment of employes of individuals, companies or corporations engaged in manufacturing as to provide for weekly payment of wages in lawful money.

We are opposed to the system of free passes on railroads now in vogue in this State, by reason of which every railroad company is expected, as a matter of courtesy, to compliment all State officers, members of the Legislature, judges, and other public officers, with free transportation over their respective lines, and we favor the suppression of this practice by proper legislation.

We are in favor of legislation prohibiting the employment of children, under the age of fourteen years, in mines, factories, workshops or mercantile establishments.

We strongly endorse and approve the administration of the affairs of this State, by Governor LYMAN U. HUMPHREY and his associates in the State government, as being preëminently wise, judicious and economical, and we do especially commend the Governor and Attorney General for the energetic and effective efforts to promote the execution of all the laws of the State.

MR. PHILO M. CLARK, of Wyandotte county, moved to amend the report of the committee, by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That we are opposed to Congress granting to the Union Pacific Railway Company the extension of time asked for, unless the railroad company will relinquish 300 of the 400 feet right of way they now hold through a portion of Kansas.

MR. PHILO M. CLARK, of Wyandotte county (amid some confusion): I have the floor, and I intend to keep it. I have lived in the State of Kansas for thirty years. I was in the State Constitutional Convention, not as a delegate, but as telegraph operator. I sent out the proceedings of that Convention as they were given to me by JOHN A. MARTIN. (Applause.) I have lived here all this time,

and will never introduce a resolution that is not for the good of Kansas, and for the good of the Republican party.

In the early history of Kansas, when the land was worth nothing, Congress granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company a right of way 400 feet wide, from the mouth of the Kaw river to Fort Riley. The people wanted to lay out a road to Kansas City, and the railroad company enjoined it. That injunction stands to-day. When we want to go from Linwood to Kansas City, either with a horse and wagon or on foot, on a highway, we can only go at the sufferance of the Union Pacific Road. No other railroad can go down the valley of the Kaw river, on the north side, so long as the Union Pacific holds this right of way.

They are asking us now to extend their time; they are owing us millions upon millions of dollars; they are asking us to extend the time on this fifty years, at a very low rate of interest. All we ask of them to-day is to relinquish 300 feet of that right of way. Do they need this 400 feet? (Cries of "No," "No.") They tell me here this is a local question. Is it a local question, that the people of Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties cannot go down to the mouth of the Kaw without permission of this railroad company? Is it a local question, that we shall allow this wall to stand here that is to keep all other railroads from going on the north side of the river? I ask you now, in the name of justice, to put this resolution in.

The question was then put, on the motion to amend the report of the Committee on Resolutions by the addition of the resolution proposed by Mr. CLARK, and it was agreed to.

Mr. F. B. DAWES, of Clay county, by request, offered and moved the adoption of a resolution recognizing the senior Senator of this State, JOHN J. INGALLS, as a true representative of Republican principles, a fearless champion of the best interests of the Nation, and especially a champion of all measures for advancing the interests of old soldiers, and earnestly advocating his return to the United States Senate by the incoming Legislature.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I trust there will be no disposition, in the few minutes that are left to us, to take up time needlessly. There is no more important part of this business than the making of the platform. Let us go about it like good Republicans. There is a disposition here to curtail this platform, and I tell you that, as I have thought it over, it is a better platform than some of you think. I may want to preach from this text, and—I don't know, but it seems to me, that the resolution in the platform indorsing INGALLS is sufficient. Let us not go on and spread over a great mass of matter without doing him any good. The resolution in the platform is strong, decisive and to the point. JOHN J. INGALLS will be returned to the Senate; don't you worry about that. I hope the resolution will not be pressed. I want to hear the res-

olution about the silver question and the resolution about the tariff read again. I want to have a fair understanding as to what they mean.

MR. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of Franklin county: Your committee of thirty-five met together last evening, with the determination that we would make a declaration of principles for the Republican party that we could all stand upon; but before commencing our work we agreed and understood, in that committee room, sir, that we would be agreed upon the platform if we sat for three weeks, and that the report to you would represent our united judgment. During the pendency of the resolutions that we reported, a resolution substantially like that presented by the gentleman from Clay county was before the committee. He was a member of that committee, and had an opportunity to be heard. The committee at that time reached the conclusion that it was not the proper thing for us to do, that it was not the proper thing for this Convention to do, to make any kind of discrimination between the two great men who represent Kansas at Washington. Hence the resolution reported by the committee represents the judgment of the committee on this matter. It is as strong as the English language can make it, in expressing our confidence in those representative men. Why, then, single out one above the other for special commendation? When we say we love them both, why in God's name shall we take out the name of one, and say the same thing over again?

MR. F. B. DAWES, of Clay county: Having offered the resolution by request, I desire to be heard upon it. There is not a man on this floor more loyal to PRESTON B. PLUMB than I am, but he has nothing to look for from the next Legislature. JOHN J. INGALLS must be elected by the next Legislature, or he must be defeated. We want something for those who are voting for the members of the next Legislature to think about. We want the voters to know, when they cast their ballots for the members of the next Legislature, that the candidates are pledged for that champion of the soldier, that prince of statesmen, JOHN J. INGALLS. We want now, at the time when Senator INGALLS comes before the people for indorsement, we want the people to know that it is the sense of this Convention that he should be returned. With this resolution in there, every old soldier will say by his ballot to L. L. Polk and his other ex-rebel associates: "Go back to your Southern homes. The party of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of JAMES G. BLAINE, is a good enough party for me."

MR. J. M. McNAY, of Phillips county: As Commander of Phillipsburg Post, No. 77, and President of the Soldiers' Association, of Phillips county, I believe I speak the sentiments of a large body of old soldiers when I say we should adopt this resolution.

MR. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: Before we come to this vote, I wish the Secretary would read the resolution in relation to Senator INGALLS, as reported by the committee.

The resolution was read by the Secretary.

MR. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I desire to say now, in explanation of my vote, that this resolution, in my judgment, ought not to pass in this shape. But if it fails, I will move to add to the resolution in the report of the committee,

that we favor the election of JOHN J. INGALLS. I ask unanimous consent to offer this as a substitute.

The Chair: When we are unanimous as one man, we can do anything, as we adjourned last night. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I now move as a substitute for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Clay county, that there be added to the resolution as reported by the committee on resolutions: "And we favor the return of JOHN J. INGALLS to the United States senate."

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: Now, Mr. Chairman, that we may have a clear and distinct understanding of the important resolutions, I ask for the reading of the resolution in relation to protection, and in relation to the free coinage of silver.

The resolutions were read by the Secretary.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I state to you frankly, that for one I believe it to be the part of wisdom to adopt the report of the committee without further change. I say to you now, as a Republican, that the party can go to the State without fear.

Mr. W. T. WALKER, of Sumner county, moved to amend the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the next Legislature should so amend the laws relating to foreclosure and sale of real estate under mortgage contract as shall secure the mortgagor the privilege of redeeming such real estate, at any time within twenty-four months from date of such foreclosure sale, by the payment of the judgment and of legal interest from date of sale to date of redemption.

Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of Franklin county: That resolution was before the committee, was carefully considered, and it was unanimously determined that it was against the interest of the people of Kansas, whether in debt or out of debt, to pass that resolution at this time.

Mr. W. T. WALKER, of Sumner county: I do not know what reason the committee had to reject that unanimously. It may not be to the interest of gentlemen engaged in money loaning, but, in justice to the people of this country, something of that kind ought to be done. The idea advanced by gentlemen opposed to this resolution, that it will advance the rate of interest, is on its face an absurdity. I can cite the gentlemen to States that have always had upon their statute books redemption laws, and instead of the interest rate being greater, it is much lower than the prevailing Kansas rate, and the expense of negotiating loans is less. Whether the Convention incorporates this resolution in the platform or not, I am still of the opinion that it is the thing to do, in the interest of the people of Kansas and of the Republican party.

The question was put on the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared lost.

A call was made for a division, but some confusion prevailing, the Chairman did not notice the call while endeavoring to obtain order.

At this time (while the confusion was very great) Mr. A. H. ELLIS, of Mitchell county, was recognized by the Chair, and said:

Mr. Chairman, this is a Republican convention, and its members are fair enough, honest enough and brave enough to consider and determine any political or economic question that may come before it. I voted against the resolution of the gentleman from Sumner county, and I shall desire to be heard in opposition to it, but I am heartily in favor of giving it a fair hearing—of allowing a full discussion for and against the resolution, and to this end I move a reconsideration of the question. (Cries of "That's right," "That's the talk," "No gag here," etc.)

The Chair: If the Convention desires to further discuss the matter, the chair will hold that the whole question is now before the Convention for discussion, without putting the motion of the gentleman from Mitchell county. (Cries of "Consent," "Consent," from all parts of the hall.)

Mr. A. H. ELLIS, of Mitchell county: I realize to-day that the condition of the farmer with a mortgage upon his farm is anything but a happy one. I realize that for his benefit—to help him in his hour of need—this Convention should do all it can do. But I am thoroughly convinced that this resolution will do a great deal of harm. We need in this State low rates of interest. The mortgages in this State are not being carried by local capital, but by the funds of Eastern investors. I am not a loan agent and never had anything to do with loaning money for Eastern capitalists—indeed, my personal interests might in some measure be benefited were foreign capital drawn out of the State—but it is a matter of grave doubt whether the people of Kansas generally, and especially the debtor class, can afford it. It is a matter for you to consider whether you can afford to have an already high rate of interest further raised, as it certainly would be by the adoption of a two years' statute of redemption, the inevitable effect of which would be to prevent the renewal of farm loans at anything like existing rates. I submit that such a measure would be ruinous to the best interests of Kansas.

Mr. F. E. GILLETT, of Kingman county: I come from a county where, at three terms of court, more than one hundred mortgages were foreclosed every term. I am a member of the bar, where I know what these things are. My county demands a redemption law, and the Judicial District in which I live demands a redemption law, and I believe the western half of the State of Kansas unanimously demands this of the Legislature that we shall elect this fall.

It was moved to amend the pending resolution, by striking out the words "twenty-four months," and inserting in place thereof, *twelve months*.

MR. T. T. TAYLOR, of Reno: Mr. Chairman, I think the Republican party of the State of Kansas owes as much to the State of Kansas, owes as much to the people of the State of Kansas, as it does to Eastern capitalists, as much as it does to the loan agents. The pioneers have made it what it is—matchless among the States. Without a redemption law, in a short time, they will be driven from their homes, which will pass into the hands of the mortgage companies for a small fraction of their value, while a large portion of the judgment will hang over the respective mortgagors and paralyze their future enterprise. Their earnings will be swept away by executions as rapidly as they shall exceed the statutory exemptions. They must leave the State or be the slaves of the respective sheriffs. If they shall emigrate, you will have to attract others from the East to supply their places; therefore, why not resolve so as to retain those who have contributed to give the State its glory. The Republicans of Reno county instructed us to press the adoption of this resolution upon the Convention. The Republicans of Harvey, Rice and Marion counties have, through the resolutions of their respective conventions, seconded us in this effort. The Senate at its last session voted against an equity of redemption; therefore, we want this Convention to instruct Republican Senators, through this resolution, as to the necessities of the people and the demand of the party.

MR. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: No resolution that you can pass can instruct the Legislature to pass an act that is absolutely unconstitutional. You cannot change the condition of the people that have already had their mortgages foreclosed, and that are being ousted. However much it may be deplored, and I deplore it as much as anybody can, you can do nothing that will apply to the past, but only to the future.

MR. A. H. ELLIS, of Mitchell county: All legislation is the result of compromise. Accept this compromise that is offered, and go to the people with the best thing you can get.

MR. WALKER, of Sumner county, the mover of the resolution, then asked unanimous consent to amend by substituting *twelve months* for “twenty-four months,” but objections were made.

MR. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: Then move to amend by making it one year, instead of two.

It was moved to amend the resolution, as suggested.

MR. S. S. KIRKPATRICK, of Wilson county: The first bill introduced in the Senate of this State, at its last session, was a bill to grant the relief contemplated by this resolution. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and the constitutionality of the bill thoroughly considered, and while the bill was permitted to go to the committee of the whole Senate, I believe no member of the committee entertained a doubt of its unconstitutionality, and it was rejected for that reason. Being powerless to afford relief as to the existing mortgages, it would be unwise to provide a redemption for future mortgages. Having a mortgage on my own farm, which it may become necessary to renew, I want no obstruction then in my way, and I confidently believe that the meas-

ure offered would materially injure those who are situated as myself. I therefore protest against the passage of this resolution.

The question was then put on the motion to amend the resolution so as to insert *twelve months*, in place of "twenty-four months," and it was agreed to.

The motion to amend the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by adding thereto the resolution offered by Mr. W. T. WALKER, was then agreed to.

Mr. A. H. TANNER, of Bourbon county, moved to further amend the report of the Committee on Resolutions by the addition of the following:

WHEREAS, The cattle syndicates of the West are permitted to occupy the public domain for use in a business which is in direct competition with the farmers of the State: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask Congress to provide such suitable rental or tax as will place them off from a position of favoritism and bring them into fair and equal competition with those who own their lands and pay taxes on them as well as the cattle.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: If this is going to elicit any discussion, I would like to have the resolutions as reported, and as amended up to this time, voted upon. I would move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Taxation of the next Legislature.

Mr. A. H. TANNER, of Bourbon county: We have nothing to do with the next Legislature.

The Chairman then put the question on the motion, and it was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. F. E. GILLET, of Kingman county: I understand just exactly what a movement of this kind means. I anticipated that the delay in consideration of these resolutions would bring about exactly this state of affairs. I desired, before these resolutions were adopted as a whole, to call attention to the phrasing of the resolution which says that "the present silver-coinage act is a step in the right direction, but we demand the free coinage of silver." I desire to offer a resolution, and the resolution that I desire to offer is this:

Resolved, That we favor and demand a repeal of that section of the present silver-coinage act which provides, that when the contract so specifies debts shall not be payable in silver certificates issued under that act.

The Chair: If the gentleman will move to adopt the resolution as a part of the platform, I will put the question.

Mr. F. E. GILLET, of Kingman county: I move you, sir, the adoption of the resolution, as read by me, as a part of the platform. To the extent that the bill provides that silver certificates shall not be received in payment of debts, it is a

demonetization of silver. It is a fact that we have declared that the passage of that act is a step in the right direction. Is it a fact that we have taken a step in that direction when we have provided to such an extent for the demonetization of silver? I say it is a step in the wrong direction when you add anything to that bill that provides for the demonetization of silver, and to that extent it is wrong. The people of my section of the State are to a man opposed to it. They believe that these certificates, when issued upon bullion deposited, should be receivable for all debts, both public and private. I believe that, so far as the interests of the people of this State are concerned, they are injured by such a provision. I believe that I voice the sentiment of the people of this State, when I say that silver certificates ought to be receivable for all debts, public and private. The people of Kansas are debtors. They cannot, as such, and in their present circumstances, dictate the terms of their financial contracts, especially in the renewal of mortgages. And for the Nation to be so tender of the money loaner, guarding him against a rise or fall in the value of silver certificates, is to ignore the interests and welfare of the great army of wage earners, as well as the sturdy yeomanry of the country.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of Franklin county: Dont let us gag any one here. I hope that motion will be withdrawn. I hope when we go out of this hall to-day it can be said every man has been heard.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I withdraw the motion, if any one wishes to talk upon it.

Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of Franklin county: I want to talk upon it. Now listen to me a moment. I understand you wanted to hear me yesterday, when I was not here, when I was in the committee room. When the State Convention meets, it is utterly impossible that it should enter into ever provision of every bill before Congress. Every member of the committee thought that the platform covered the whole of the ground at issue. A resolution of general principles is much better than a lot of fine work, going into details. This question was discussed for four weary hours in committee, last evening, and every man had his say. The law referred to was one that was passed by Republicans in both houses of Congress, with a united Democratic vote against it in both houses. Can we afford to say here that the Republicans are wrong and the Democrats right about this? (Cries of "No," "No.") We have said our Senators have acted wisely and well, yet both Senators voted for this bill, which is here denounced as a crime. Let us see to it that we are consistent, and that we do not begin to make discord in the platform before we leave the hall. We believe this is a step in the right direction, because bar silver has appreciated to more than half the difference between the price of silver and the price of gold at the hour of its adoption. Silver has appreciated nineteen cents an ounce since the passage of this bill. Now I say to you that if we let this legislation stand, eighteen months will not pass before silver bullion will be at par with gold bullion in the United States. I appeal to you, as Republicans, that you stand by the record made by Republicans in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. F. E. GILLET, of Kingman county: Is it not a fact, Governor, that whenever the bullionists, a score of whom are members of the United States Senate, take bullion to the treasury and deposit it, they take advantage of that very provision, and have the certificates made payable in gold?

Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of Franklin county: I am glad that you have asked that question, for I am glad to have an opportunity to answer it. When farmers are asking to have three-fourths of a dollar made a dollar, they should insist that three pecks be made a bushel. The Treasurer of the United States states that Senator STEWART, of Nevada, who is the oracle of silver, never took a draft that he did not have written across the face of it, "Payable in gold." When we reach the point that silver is at par with gold, when we say a dollar's worth of silver shall represent a dollar, we will put silver at par — we will make Senator STEWART rich without his making us poor.

Mr. F. E. GILLET, of Kingman county: It is true that we discussed this question last night in the committee, for several hours, and much was said upon the question. Governor ANTHONY spoke much as he has now. It is not that we should indorse what our servants do, but that these men should indorse what we want them to do. Has it come to this, that the tail shall wag the dog, or shall the dog wag the tail? I desire that the Republican party shall do that thing which is best for the people, and what the people demand.

Mr. H. B. KELLEY, of McPherson: As I understand the resolution of the gentleman from Kingman, it is that the silver certificates issued under the provisions of this act shall perform the functions of money. We, in the western part of this country, have been hewers of wood and drawers of water for a long while, and the question now is, whether we are to pronounce in favor of silver as money, or as merchandise. When Senator Plumb's bill was up in the Senate — and I want to say he is the ablest practical statesman in that body, — when Senator Plumb's bill was in the Senate, declaring that 412½ grains of standard silver should constitute a dollar, the entire eastern end of the country rose up and pronounced it vicious legislation. Following this came the present law, which was supported almost entirely by the solid East; the Eastern press rejoicing that silver is still but merchandise, under the law.

Attention was called to the fact that Senators PLUMB and INGALLS voted in favor of an amendment embodying substantially the proposition in the pending resolution, when the bill was up in the Senate; and Senator PLUMB voted for a bill to make silver legal tender for all debts, whether in the contract or not.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I now renew my motion to lay the resolution upon the table.

On a division of the house, the motion was agreed to; ayes, 322; noes, 131.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: I call for the reading of that portion of

the order of business relating to the appointment of committees, so that we can see how it is to be done.

The matter asked for was read by the Secretary.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: Following the precedent of two years ago, I move that the Chairman of this Convention be a committeeman at large.

The motion was seconded, and being put to the house by Mr. BLUE, it was agreed to.

Mr. R. W. BLUE, of Linn county: Now, Mr. Chairman, while I have the floor, I make this suggestion, that the committeemen be constituted by appointment of the Chair, on the suggestion of the delegations from the Congressional and Judicial Districts.

The Chair: If this motion prevails, I want the delegations to get together, and select their men.

The question was put, and the motion was agreed to.

Pending the naming of the members of the committee,

Mr. T. T. TAYLOR, of Reno county, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention, and of the Republican party of Kansas, are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. HENRY BOOTH, late Chairman, of the Republican State Central Committee, and Hon. BRON S. HUTCHINS, late Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, for the able and efficient manner in which they conducted the last campaign.

Agreed to.

It was also

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Hon. R. F. MOORE, Chairman of this Convention, for the distinguished ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Convention, and that the gavel used by him as Chairman be presented to him, as a memento of his services on this occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and they are hereby tendered, to C. C. BAKER, for printing and furnishing to the delegates the roster of the Convention, and to GEO. W. CRANE, for printing badges.

The members of the State Central Committee for the several Districts were then announced, as follows:

First Congressional District: DR. L. L. TERWILLIGER, of Leavenworth.

Second Congressional District: S. B. McLAMORE, of Fort Scott.

Third Congressional District: S. S. KIRKPATRICK, of Fredonia.

Fourth Congressional District: L. E. FINCH, of Burlingame.

Fifth Congressional District: T. F. GARVER, of Salina. .

Sixth Congressional District: F. M. LOCKARD, of Norton.

Seventh Congressional District: WILL T. WALKER, of Wellington.

First Judicial District: C. F. JOHNSON, Oskaloosa.

Second Judicial District: L. F. RANDOLPH, Atchison.

Third Judicial District: M. T. CAMPBELL, Topeka.

Fourth Judicial District: A. FRANKLIN, Ottawa.
Fifth Judicial District: D. W. EASTMAN, Emporia.
Sixth Judicial District: GEORGE W. PYE, Cherokee.
Seventh Judicial District: E. J. KENNEY, Osage Mission.
Eighth Judicial District: O. L. MOORE, Abilene.
Ninth Judicial District: A. L. GREEN, Newton.
Tenth Judicial District: T. A. JOHNSON, Paola.
Eleventh Judicial District: J. H. SMITH, Columbus.
Twelfth Judicial District: J. B. BESACK, Washington.
Thirteenth Judicial District: ADRIAN REYNOLDS, Sedan.
Fourteenth Judicial District: O. L. ATHERTON, Russell.
Fifteenth Judicial District: S. H. DODGE, Beloit.
Sixteenth Judicial District: W. S. KENYON, Jetmore.
Seventeenth Judicial District: J. R. SEDGWICK, McDonald.
Eighteenth Judicial District: JAMES H. MERCER, Wichita.
Nineteenth Judicial District: R. T. SIMONS, Caldwell.
Twentieth Judicial District: GEO. W. C. SHUTTER, St. John.
Twenty-first Judicial District: A. KIRKWOOD, Marysville.
Twenty-second Judicial district, R. M. EMERY, Seneca.
Twenty-third Judicial District: FRANK DANFORD, Hays City.
Twenty-fourth Judicial District: FRANK HOLMES, Dodge City.
Twenty-fifth Judicial District: J. WARE BUTTERFIELD, Florence.
Twenty-sixth Judicial District: D. B. FULLER, Eureka.
Twenty-seventh Judicial District: LAFAYETTE SIMS, Dodge City.
Twenty-eighth Judicial District: MORTON ALBAUGH, Kingman.
Twenty-ninth Judicial District: W. J. BUCHAN, Kansas City, Kas.
Thirtieth Judicial District: A. P. RIDDLE, Minneapolis.
Thirty-first Judicial District: BEN. E. PAGE, Ashland.
Thirty-second Judicial District; PETER BOWERS, Ulysses.
Thirty-third Judicial District; C. P. LYNN, Ness City.
Thirty-fourth Judicial District: H. E. DON CARLOS, Goodland.
Thirty-fifth Judicial District; JAMES CARROLL, Alma.

Adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX.

THE PLATFORMS OF 1890, OPPOSED TO THAT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The people's party of Kansas, in delegation this day assembled, recognize Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of nations, and from whom all just powers of government are derived, and to whose will all human enactments ought to conform; and whereas the convention is composed of all shades of political belief; and whereas we have agreed that the great questions of labor, land, transportation and finance are the economic questions before the country and the world: therefore we set forth the following as the great underlying principles of the questions aforesaid as exemplified in the St. Louis demands:

LABOR AND LAND.

Labor is the beginning of progress, the formation of the world, and the laborer is entitled to a good living and a fair share of the profits which result from his labor.

Second—The use of labor-saving machinery should shorten the hours of toil, and inure to the benefit of the employed equal with the employer.

The earth is the common heritage of the people; every person born into the world, is entitled equally with all others to a place to live, and earn a living, and any system of government that does not maintain and protect this inalienable right is wrong and should be changed or abolished.

PENSIONS.

We favor a service pension to every union soldier, and we believe that justice demands that the difference between the depreciated currency in which the union soldiers were paid, and gold in which they were to be paid, should be made good; and as full and complete faith be kept by the government with the soldiers as with the bond holders, and that ex-prisoners of war be remunerated for the time served in prison.

The St. Louis platform is also adopted, as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS—CURRENCY.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes, in lieu of national-bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis, as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

SPECULATION IN PRODUCTS.

3. We demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

RECOVERY OF LANDS.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TAXATION — REVENUE.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" we demand that taxation, national or state, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, state and county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

6. We demand that congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

THE PAST IS GONE.

People of Kansas, we come to you on this platform. Our candidates, speakers and writers will waste no time discussing minor matters. The past is gone, the present is with us, and the future is before us. Old issues are dead. We come to you with new ones.

Be it resolved, first—That all freight cars be equipped with the automatic air brakes and safety coupling appliances.

Second—That we are opposed to the Blair bill as now pending before congress relating to arbitration of labor disputes.

Third—That the board of labor arbitration be appointed to settle all labor disputes, consisting of three members, of whom one shall be chosen by the employer, one by the employé and third by the other two.

Fourth—That we are opposed to the importation of Pinkerton detectives by railroad companies for the purpose of coercing employés.

Fifth—That we are opposed to the conspiracy law as now on the statute books of our state affecting railway employés.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declare:

First—Our continued opposition to all paternalism in government, state and national, as tending to a centralization inconsistent with the principles of personal and political freedom, which were the aim of our fathers and the hope of their posterity.

ECCLESIASTICISM.

Second—We deplore the tendency manifested by the preacher politician who poses as the leader of the republican party in this state toward ecclesiasticism in the management of public affairs, which would make religious belief the test of eligibility for political preferment, and declare our unalterable opposition thereto.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL.

Third—We declare that creature of republican necessity, the federal elections bill, known as the force law, to be a legitimate offspring of the party which filched a president, and whose leaders are willing to sacrifice for place and power the liberties of their fellow citizens.

TARIFF—COINAGE—CURRENCY.

Fourth—We favor a tariff law based upon public necessities and not upon the greed and demand of capital.

Fifth—We favor the free coinage of silver.

Sixth—We favor such change in our fiscal laws as will leave the control of the circulating medium of the country wholly in the hands of the government.

PENSIONS.

Seventh—We favor liberal and just pension laws as a rightful recognition of a great debt due by the country to all deserving union soldiers.

SYMPATHY WITH LABOR.

Eighth—The democracy is a party of wage earners and producers, and we but speak for ourselves when we express our sympathy for labor in its struggles with the insatiate money power, whether in the factory or on the farm.

RESUBMISSION.

Ninth—We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and demand the earliest resubmission of the so-called prohibitory amendment to a vote of the electors, and an immediate repeal of the laws passed in the interest of prohibition, which confer dangerous powers upon the courts and substantially deprive the citizens of trial by jury and local self-government, and we declare unequivocally for high license and local option.

McKINLEY BILL.

Tenth—We arraign the republican members of the present national house of representatives from Kansas for their unanimous vote for the McKinley bill, which, as Hon. James Gillespie Blaine said, would not provide a market for a single bushel of Kansas wheat, or a single barrel of Kansas pork. We condemn this vote as being in the interest of the manufacturers of the east and against the farmers and working men of Kansas.

SENATOR INGALLS.

Eleventh—As the republicans of this state, in their late convention, made John James Ingalls an issue in this campaign, we are compelled to ask the people of Kansas to repudiate a man who, in a widely-circulated interview, denounced reform in politics as an "iridescent dream," declared that "the decalogue has no place in politics," and expressed the belief that the use of money in campaigns, and the employment of hired Hessians, were justifiable.

PROHIBITION.

Twelfth—We believe that prohibition has brought upon the people of this state incalculable evils, and has tended to produce, as its legitimate results, perjury and bribery; has corrupted the very foundations of justice by a system of hired spies and informers, and made at times our courts a disgrace in the administration of public justice.

HIGH LICENSE—LOCAL OPTION.

Thirteenth—We declare emphatically in favor of high license and local option, and recommend a law providing that for each license issued for the sale of liquor \$500 shall be paid to the county treasurer for the purpose of making and improving county roads, and that the city municipalities shall in addition fix such sums as the mayor and councils may determine.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

Fourteenth—We are emphatically in favor of the exercise by the legislature of its undoubted powers to regulate the operations of railroads in this state, to the end that passenger and freight rates shall be equal, reasonable and fair. There is no legal right in railroads to charge a small shipper a higher rate than a large one, nor is it just for common carriers to charge a higher sum for the transportation of agricultural products than of any merchandise.

IRRIGATION — DEEP HARBORS.

Fifteenth—We favor a liberal appropriation by congress for the purpose of thoroughly testing the practicability of irrigation in the western portion of this state, and also in favor of a liberal appropriation by congress for a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, and it is the judgment of this convention that the railroads of the state should be required to pay taxes upon the full amount of their capital.

RESUBMISSION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The resubmission republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, invite the attention of the intelligent and liberal-minded voters of all parties to the following declaration of principles:

We renew our pledge of unwavering loyalty to the principles of the national republican party, which has ever been foremost in championing the rights and liberties of all the people, and its management of affairs has been inspired by a statesmanship as broad and catholic in spirit as to command the admiration and approval of the lovers of liberty and defenders of human rights everywhere.

RECIPROCITY.

We are heartily in favor of the wise and far-seeing policy of reciprocity as advocated by Secretary Blaine and President Harrison.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION.

We are in favor of a rigidly honest and economical administration of all the business of the state, to the end that taxation be reduced and the burdens of the people lightened.

ABOLITION.

We are in favor of the abolishment by law of the offices of election commissioner, assistant attorney general, police commissioners, county auditor and jury commissioners, and other useless and expensive offices, and a reduction of the fees of such officers as now receive many times more than their services are worth to the people.

PROHIBITION.

We are opposed to prohibition. Ten years' trial has demonstrated its total inefficiency as a temperance measure; that it is a revival of the obsolete form of paternal government and entirely opposed to the genius and spirit of the age; that it is at enmity with the fundamental principles of our civilization and destroys that inalienable right of the citizen to determine for himself by what method he will preserve his own happiness without interference with the rights of others, which principle is the basis of our liberties and the hope of our institutions; that it is un-American and un-republican and un-democratic and not in harmony with the purposes and spirit of our institutions and laws; that the existence of the prohibitory law is a perpetual menace to the material interests of the state; that it burdens us with taxation; that it deprives us of all control of the liquor traffic and all revenue therefrom; that it drives away population; that

it prevents immigration; that it makes the building of large cities within the state impossible; that it encourages perjury; that it makes more hypocrites than all other agencies combined; that it does not lessen crime or pauperism; that it does not empty jails, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums or alms houses; and believing that any public measure in the hands of an enlightened people is absolutely safe, we demand that the question of the repeal of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people at as early a date as possible.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We are in favor of strict laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and as a substitute for prohibition we favor high license and local option, with such restrictions and regulations as shall protect our homes and guard our youth from the dangers now surrounding them resulting from the unrestrained liquor traffic that now exists under prohibition. We recommend that the minimum license be fixed at \$600, and the maximum at \$1,200, the money collected to be applied so as to lessen the burdens of taxation in counties and municipalities, and the construction of roads, the building of bridges, and to the support of public schools.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

We recognize the dignity of labor, and that it is the primary source of all legitimate wealth, and are, therefore, in favor of the enactment of such reasonable and just laws as will secure labor its just reward in competition with capital. And we favor the enactment of a law designating the first Monday of September of each year as a legal holiday. We are in favor of the enactment of equitable redemption laws. We are opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor.

TAX SALES AND PENALTIES.

We denounce the law relative to the sale of land for delinquent taxes as oppressive, and demand that the penalty now imposed, and the interest now allowed on tax-sale certificates, which is twenty-four per cent., be reduced at least one-half.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

We are in favor of the free coinage of silver, and such an increase in the volume of the currency as will meet the increasing demands of trade, and prevent the depression in business and price of farm products and labor consequent upon the scarcity of money.

TARIFF LAWS.

We are in favor of such modification of the present tariff laws as will give equal protection and encouragement to all the legitimate industries of the entire country, including the vast agricultural interests of the great west.

We are in favor of that broad statesmanship which rises above mere sectional interests, and recognizes the equality of the entire sisterhood of states, and extends to all equal encouragement and protection.

BANKRUPT LAW.

We are in favor of the enactment by congress of a well guarded and equitable bankrupt law.

DEEP WATER HARBOR.

We are in favor of a deep water harbor at some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico, and urge our senators and representatives in congress to labor for a liberal appropriation for that purpose.

IRRIGATION.

We are in favor of a liberal appropriation by congress for the purpose of instituting a system of irrigation in the western portion of this state, with a view to reclaiming the rich alluvial lands of that section.

PENSIONS.

We are in favor of liberal and equitable pension laws, to the end that those who imperiled their lives in the defense of their country, and lost their health, or were disabled by wounds, and their widows and orphans, shall be justly provided for by a grateful country.

ARRAIGNMENT.

We arraign the party managers in this state as disloyal to the principles and unfaithful to the interests of the republican party. We charge that they have put the party in Kansas out of harmony with the national republican party, and thereby absolved us from all obligations to longer acknowledge their leadership. Lured by the seductive wiles of impractical visionaries, they have committed the party to extravagancies and follies, which, unless promptly checked, will bankrupt and depopulate the state.

These things impel us, as the only method which promises success, to sink party preference in state politics for the time, and unite with such of our fellow citizens of the state as share our convictions, without regard to party, for the purpose of correcting the follies into which we have been betrayed, and thus preserve the good name and insure the future prosperity of the state.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

We believe that too much legislation is a curse, and are in favor of a complete revision of the Kansas statutes, with a view to the correction of those laws which are imperfect, and the elimination of all such as are superfluous and unnecessary, or generally not enforced.

RESERVATIONS.

Reserving his convictions upon other questions, every true citizen, without regard to party, can loyally and consistently join with us in the accomplishment of these objects. Relying upon the justness of our cause, we invite the co-operation of all liberal-minded men throughout the state, and with it the success of the cause of the people will be assured, and a new era of prosperity will dawn upon the state.

PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The prohibition party of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, recognizing Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of nations, and from whom all just powers of government are derived, and to whose will all human enactments ought to conform; and reaffirming its allegiance to the national prohibition party and to its platform, presents the following declaration of principles:

THE ONLY PROHIBITION PARTY.

1. We declare our faith in the statutory and constitutional prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages both in state and nation.

We believe this work can be accomplished only by a party which is united on this issue, and affirm that ours is the only party occupying such position. We declare that the old parties are utterly at variance with themselves on this issue, and therefore wholly unable to grapple with this great question.

Congress has shown itself dilatory in relieving the states from the evil effects of the recent supreme court decision.

Our state officials have played fast and loose in regard to enforcing prohibitory law. The frequent and shameful pardoning of convicted liquor sellers by our governor, without a semblance of justice or equity, has tended to bring this law into contempt.

OBJECT OF RESUBMISSION AGITATION.

We declare that the resubmission agitation in Kansas does not come from the people, but has been gotten up by the money of liquor dealers, and that its chief aim is to influence the contest in Nebraska.

And we further declare that, in so far as it has any vitality at all, it is the logical result of the neglect of the dominant party to enforce the law. We are opposed to resubmission, and to all efforts for a constitutional convention gotten up in the interests of resubmission.

We demand of congress such legislation as will give immediate relief from the inundation of our state by original-package saloons.

OTHER REFORMS.

While the prohibition party regards the liquor traffic as the overshadowing evil of our age, and makes its annihilation the leading issue of the party, it also pledges itself to all reforms in the interest of the masses. It declares itself as a party of the people, and it invites all reform elements to unite with it in smiting down corrupt politics, and oppressive liquor, money, land and railroad monopolies, and to bring righteousness and prosperity to the republic.

It makes the following deliverances upon pending reforms:

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

2. We favor amendments to both federal and state constitutions, declaring that no citizen shall be denied the right of the ballot on account of sex.

3. We favor the Australian ballot system of voting.

4. We favor a reduction of the salaries of public officials, and that such salaries shall be based upon the compensation generally awarded to corresponding unofficial labor.

ELECTIONS BY DIRECT VOTE.

5. We favor the election of president, vice president, U. S. senators, railroad commissioners and postmasters by a direct vote of the people. The president should be eligible to but one term of four years.

6. We demand such legislation as shall make bribery a crime, making the person or corporation who offers, and the one who receives the bribe, equally guilty and punishable.

7. We condemn the republican and democratic parties for their insincerity in civil reform. Civil service appointments for all civil offices should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualification and not upon party service or party necessity.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

8. We demand a service pension for all of our ex-soldiers who were prisoners during the war, and as liberal service pension for all old soldiers as the condition of the treasury will warrant. With passing years, as many of our veterans are responding to the roll call above, more and more honor ought to be bestowed on the living ones who are fast growing old.

9. All men should be protected by law in their right to one day of rest in seven.

10. We favor more stringent laws protecting social purity.

TRANSPORTATION—TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

11. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as in the United States postal system.

12. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines, for purposes of speculation in any of

the products of labor or necessities of life, or of the transportation of the same.

13. We invoke legal prohibition of gambling in futures, in all mechanical and agricultural products, and insist on vigorous punishment for all violations of the same.

TAXATION—REDEMPTION.

14. All property subject to taxation should be listed at its actual value, less any *bona fide* indebtedness of the owner thereof.

15. We favor such legislation as will give judgment debtors two years' time to redeem all real estate sold under execution, and that no mortgaged land shall be sold for less than two-thirds of the appraised value of said land, said terms of appraisement having been agreed to by the mortgagor and mortgagee at the time the mortgage was made; and that no mortgaged land shall be sold under execution at any time unless said appraisement was agreed to in writing.

GOVERNMENT LOANS—CURRENCY.

16. We favor national legislation by which the Government shall loan money to its citizens on real estate security, at a rate of interest not greater than two per cent. per annum for any number of years not exceeding ten years.

17. We demand in the interest of "the many" that there shall be an increase in the currency which shall be full legal tender, and issued by the Government in sufficient quantities to do the business of the country on a cash system, and to this end we favor the free coinage of silver.

LIMITATION OF LAND HOLDING.

18. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take early steps to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

We favor the limitation of individual as well as the corporate ownership of land.

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

19. We favor such legislation as will insure to the laborer a just return for his labor, and will check the tendency to divert the wealth of the country from the hands of the many into the hands of the few, and will place the employed in all respects upon an equality with the employer before the law. We favor the protection of American laborers by greatly restricting foreign immigration and by wholly excluding the pauper and criminal classes.

TARIFF.

20. We accept the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and therefore denounce the present high tariff as an unjust burden upon the people, under which oppressive monopolies have been created and are now protected, millionaires multiplied, American shipping practically destroyed, and our commerce with other countries materially crippled. We demand the removal of the tariff taxation from the food, clothing and lumber consumed by the people, and that the luxuries, instead of the necessities, of life be made to bear the expenses of government.

We denounce the pending McKinley bill as false in principle and certain to be mischievous in its effects.

DEEP HARBOR ON THE GULF.

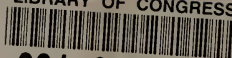
21. We demand immediate action of congress to provide for establishing a deep-water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.







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